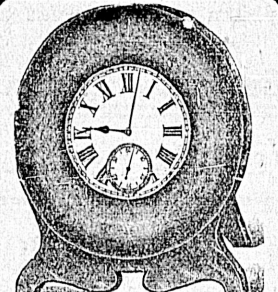


FRAIL BEAUTY
Beauty is only skin deep, and it is well that it is. It is hard enough to look after, keeping the skin soft and smooth is the first essential. Just keep Perslan Cream in mind. It preserves beauty and gives comfort. 25c.
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A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU AND YOURS



ARE YOUR CLOCKS IN GOOD ORDER FOR 1906? IF NOT, LET US PUT THEM RIGHT FOR YOU. THE FEE IS SMALL, BUT THE COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE ARE GREAT.

Challoner & Mitchell
TIME INSPECTORS TO C. P. R.
47-49 GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

"1905 Was All Right."
May 1906 Bring
HAPPINESS AND JOY TO YOU.
DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
CASH GROCERS
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1906
Best Wishes To All.
FROM THE
MELROSE CO., Ltd.
ART DECORATORS
40 FORT ST., VICTORIA
NEXT TO FIVE SISTERS BLOCK

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY
IMPORTED PIC-NIC HAMS
12 1-2 Cents per lb.
TODAY
FRESH EGGS = 35 Cents
MOWAT'S GROCERY
77 YATES STREET

THE WHISKY OF HIS FOREFATHERS
DEWAR'S
OLD HIGHLAND
THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

GILLARD'S PICKLES and SAUCE
NOW IN STOCK
R. P. RITHET & CO., LIMITED

Last Act in Bloody Drama

Graphic Description of Final Stand Made by Moscow Revolutionists.

Solid Shot Plows Through Building Containing Remnant of Strikers.

In Spite of Great Consumption of Ammunition Little Execution Done.

MOSCOW, Dec. 31.—While flags flying from a dozen factories and tenement house district, where the revolutionaries made their last stand, now bear mute witness to the end of the December uprising in Moscow, the entire district is now occupied by troops. During the night the vast number of the members of the "un-fighting legions," either surrendered or were throwing away their arms endeavoring to escape in the guise of peaceful citizens. Only the members who acted as a guard to the revolutionary committee stuck to their colors and the surrender of this handful this morning finished the last act of the sanguinary drama.

Imagine a snow covered landscape, the small black residence with a tiny red flag fluttering from its gable, the end of Gorbatoff bridge, black with the guns of the artillery and a thin incriminating line of the Semenovskiy regiment of the guard, broken only directly in the line of fire of the guns. Suddenly there was a flash of red fire from the mouth of one of the guns and a solid shot ploughed through the walls of the houses.

A few splintering shots replied from a window. The cannon spoke again and again until a dozen shots had been fired. It looked like murder to the spectators on a hill and so evidently thought the officer in command of the battery which caused fire. A reserve company of the Semenovskiy regiment then advanced and

Fired Volleys at the Upper Windows
At the third volley a white handkerchief attached to a bayonet was pushed through a shattered pane and waved and all was over. The little garrison of thirty, manning out and down the street, a strange collection of rifles repeating shotguns and revolvers. Strange to say not one of the men had even been wounded, and when they found that they would not be immediately executed they appeared to be rather relieved that the end of the struggle had come. They gathered around the soldiers, warned their hands over the fires and begged cigarettes from the guards.

The Associated Press learns that after the fall of the Prokhoroff cotton mill and other factories a council was hastily held, at which it was decided that the revolution had failed and an order was given to every man to save himself as best he could. A hundred agreed to hold the ground so as to keep up a show of fighting and cover of which the others could escape. After the final surrender, the inhabitants swarmed into the streets of the district and in a remarkable short time cleared away the remains of the barricades and other obstacles, where for a week the revolutionaries had blocked the district.

Many Bullets But Few Deaths

In squads of five, the soldiers went into every house searching for weapons. During the intensity of yesterday's bombardment when as many as five shots a minute were fired, besides the steady volleys of infantry, the losses were small, not more than forty of the revolutionaries or the inhabitants being killed and only about two hundred being wounded. The artillery yesterday was concentrated mainly against the factories, fringing the district, but the revolutionaries decamped at the first shot, taking refuge in the neighborhood houses. Among the fighting revolutionaries were several girl students, who stood by their comrades until the last. The only serious attempt at defence was made at Schmidt furniture factory where the losses were heavy, but it is impossible to give the number as the factory was burned. The losses to the troops were slight in this region. The press quarter is

A Scene of Desolation
This afternoon fugitives were looking for new homes and the women were bending under the weight of huge packs of bedding, many of them dragging their children along.

The Workmen's Council, or what is left of it outside prison, has declared the strike off. The revolutionaries have managed to get out a proclamation declaring that the purposes of the revolt have been fully accomplished and calling on the proletariat to prepare for a decisive battle January 22. A great many of the workmen, however, claim that they have been deceived by the revolutionaries, threatening vengeance on the agitators. Up to Friday night, 187 were formally reported as dead and 227 wounded.

MANGLED BY TRAIN.

Canadian Meets Tragical Death on Tracks in New York State.

Kingston, Dec. 31.—A man supposed to be John Delarge, who came here recently from Canada, was run down and killed by a coal train on the Ulster and Delaware railroad last night. The head was severed and the body badly mangled. The man's right foot evidently had caught in a switch frog as he was crossing the track.

GALE DELAYS CARMANIA.

Fierce Storm Off Irish Coast Prevents New Turbine Docking.

Queenstown, Ireland, Dec. 31.—A fierce easterly gale has been blowing off Queenstown since last night, accompanied by a terrible sea. The Cunard line turbine steamer Carmania arrived off the port at 7 o'clock this morning, but she was obliged to lay out the gale off Daunt Rock lightship, and must remain outside until tomorrow morning. A heavy mail and 20 passengers are awaiting the Carmania, which sailed from Liverpool for New York and was due to leave Queenstown today.

REVOLUTION ON THE DON.

Bridge Blown Up and Military Train Plunges Into the Volga.

Paris, Dec. 31.—The Petit Parisien's St. Petersburg correspondent says: "Taking advantage of the absence of the Cossacks and the general insufficiency of the military force in that region, the miners and metal workers in the Don district have seized several towns and an important railroad depot. The government is hastily sending reinforcements, but as the revolutionaries are well armed and organized, occurrences similar to those at Moscow are awaited. The revolutionaries blew up a bridge over the Volga River at Zysaya, in the government of Sibirsk, while a military train was on it, and hundreds of soldiers were drowned. The destruction of this bridge paralyzes railway communication with trans-Siberia."

Controversy Over Mrs. Stanford

A Statement of Professor David Starr Jordan Causes Recrimination.

Allegation of Plot on the Part of Honolulu Officials Repudiated.

HONOLULU, Dec. 31.—The local officials and physicians who were concerned in the investigation into the death of Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford in this city, express indignation over a cable report to the effect that President David Starr Jordan, of the Leland Junior university, has made a statement in Denver, Colorado, alleging that the claim that Mrs. Stanford had died from poison has been made the basis of a plot by the Honolulu officials to extort large fees. Dr. Humphreys declared today that the report was a vicious falsehood. In reference to the alleged statement by Mr. Jordan that all the facts in the case would soon be made public. It is said this would be answered by a scientific statement signed by the attending physician and all the autopsy physicians, backed by the chemist's post mortem reports, all the doctors agreeing that death was due to strychnine poisoning.

TRAGIC DEATHS.

Winnipeg, Dec. 31.—Word has just been received here of the tragic death of two homesteaders named R. McLaughlin and James Ross, who were living in one shack near Hanley Park. They were found dead by neighbors, having been suffocated by coal gas. How long they had been dead is not known. No correspondence can be found to indicate where their relatives, if any, reside.

CONVICTED OF CONSPIRACY.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—William G. Crawford, convicted of conspiracy with August W. Machen and George E. Lorenz to defraud the United States in connection with a contract for supplying the postoffice department with letter carriers' satchels, was today sentenced to penitentiary imprisonment for two years. The court did not impose a fine. His motion for a new trial was overruled. An appeal from the ruling of the court was noted and pending the prosecution and disposal of the same, Crawford was released on bail.

JAPAN IN KOREA.

Country Will Be Developed But Will Not Be Annexed.

New York, Dec. 30.—That Japan intends to develop Korea and to dominate her foreign affairs, but does not intend to make that country a vassal or a Japanese state was a statement made today by Koretoshi Tackahashi, the Japanese financial commissioner, who arrived here from London on his way to Tokyo. When Mr. Tackahashi was asked why Korea would be made to pay any part of Japan's debts he said: "No, we will develop Korea, but not tax her. The question of Japanese protectorate in Korea is misunderstood in this country. Korea is a weak nation and needs protection. Japan has no intention of making her a vassal or a state of the nation, but she intends to dominate her foreign relations in order to preserve the peace in the Far East. In no way is it intended to interfere with her interests." "Will your country sell Sakhalin island to help pay off the debt?" was asked. "Japan will not sell her possessions," he replied. "It is too valuable an isle, with its oil and mines, and Japan intends to develop this country."

Free Trade First & Last

Duke of Devonshire Advises a Union With Liberals Rather Than Protection.

Fiscal Reform Must Be Considered as Prime Factor by Unionists.

Denounces Chamberlain's Policy as Being Avowedly Protectionist.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Duke of Devonshire, Liberal Unionist, has issued an important election manifesto, in which he virtually advises the free trade Unionists to support the Liberal candidates rather than the protection Unionists, by treating the home rule question as a mere side issue. He dealt the strongest blow yet delivered against Mr. Balfour's election tactics. The Duke asserts that there is no indication that the opinion of the country has changed since the rejection of the last home rule bill and that it is in the highest degree improbable that the government will incur the risk of introducing another such measure in the next parliament. Therefore, he says, the question of free trade versus protection must be the prime factor in the coming elections, and he declares there must be no deviation. The Duke confesses that he knows no more now than when he left the late government of what is implied by

The Balfour Scheme
which its authors declare to be acceptable to free traders and protectionists alike. On the other hand, he says, there is no ambiguity about the Chamberlain propaganda, which is avowedly protectionist. The manifesto concludes that the Unionist party organization has largely been captured by the protectionist wing, and that, should the party become predominantly protectionist, there will be either real danger to free trade or the prospect of the exclusion of the Unionist party for an indefinite period from either power or influence. In conclusion the Duke declares that the duty of the Unionist free traders is to take such action as will prove that the Unionist party as a whole, whether in power or in opposition, is still uncommitted to a retrograde fiscal policy, by whomsoever it may be proposed.

AN HEROIC RESCUE.

Engineer of Joan Plunges Into Ice Waters and Saves Nanaimo Lad.

Nanaimo, B. C., Dec. 31.—(Special.)—What would have resulted in their rescue and bereavement by drowning within three months was prevented by the heroism of Mr. J. M. Green Shields, chief of the steamer Joan when on Saturday night he saved from drowning Jack, the seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Drowse, of this city. The Joan, which was just berthing on her arrival from Vancouver, was ten yards from the wharf and was just casting her stern line when the boy fell into the water. The night was pitch dark and heavy seas were running in the harbor, which made it utterly impossible to see an object in the water. But when the boy's cries were heard, the plucky chief engineer leaped over the side of the Joan into the water and after swimming across, he rescued the boy. Caught by the waves, who being unable to swim, would have drowned had the rescue been delayed a moment longer. He was taken aboard the steamer in an unconscious condition but resuscitated and the lad is today little worse for his narrow escape from death.

Narrow Escape From Death
It is only a few months ago that Mr. and Mrs. Prowse lost their youngest son by drowning with bathing near Number one shaft.

Just how young Prowse fell into the water on Saturday night is not yet clear. It is alleged by some that the lad was pushed into the water by an employee on the wharf and a police investigation has been ordered as the result of this allegation. Others say, however, that the boy was accidentally pushed into the water in the crush that usually congregates on the arrival of the steamer. However the whole affair will be ventilated in the police court tomorrow.

The heroism displayed by Mr. Green Shields in rescuing the boy under such adverse conditions should certainly come under consideration of the Royal Humane Society.

SENSATIONAL RUMORS.

Reports of Extraordinary Military Activity on Belgian Frontiers.

Paris, Dec. 31.—Sensational papers here continue to publish lengthy telegrams from frontier towns reporting extraordinary activity of the military authorities. The evening edition of the Itinéraire today reproduces the alleged declaration of a superior Belgian staff officer on the military precautions Belgium is taking in order to preserve neutrality and also a lengthy despatch showing the defensive strength of the main frontier points.

KOOTENAY OUTPUT.

Returns for Past Week Show Tonnage of Over 25,000 Tons.

Nelson, Dec. 31.—The output of the Kootenay district for the week just ended was 25,82, tons. Rossland, 3,037; Boundary, 21,319, and Slocan and other Kootenay points, 1,471. The ore treated at the Granby smelter was 17,031 tons; B. C. Copper, 2,522; Dominion Copper, 1,093; Trail, 3,457; Hall Mines, 709; Sullivan, 300.

The principal shippers from the Boundary were the Mother Lode and Granby, from Rossland the Gooderham properties and the Lelko, while the St. Eugene, Sullivan, Silver Cup, Hunter V., Second Relief and Payne all figured conspicuously in the Slocan and Kootenay shipments.

THE BLACK REPUBLIC.

Turk's Island, Bahamas, W. I., Dec. 31.—Mail advices from Monte Cristi, Santo Domingo, say that General Borez, governor of Puerto Plata, has surrendered to the revolutionists in Monte Cristi.

SWEPT TO WATERY GRAVE.

Huge Wave Boards Schooner and Washes Captain and Mate Overboard.

Woodshole, Mass., Dec. 31.—A great wave reaching almost tidal proportions rolled up Vineyard sound last night, and, overtaking the big five masted schooner Henry O. Barrett, tumbled over the stern and swept overboard to their death Captain Joshua Bole, of Rockland, Me., the commander of the vessel, and his mate, James Conley, of St. John, N.B. The wave jammed the helmsman against the wheel, smashed the yawl and davits, and then tore through the spinnaker sails and carried away the deck house. Although somewhat disabled, the Barrett kept on and anchored off here about midnight. Second mate Nelson came ashore this noon and reported the loss of the two men.

NEW YORK'S STORK.

Visited Metropolis Upwards of a Million Times Last Year.

New York, Dec. 31.—Once in every five minutes during the year coming to a close the stork visits New York City. From these visits alone the city's population was increased 1,033,852. These figures which were given today by the Department of Health, show an increase in births for the year of more than four thousand over 1904. In the same period there were 42,667 marriages, against 39,436 in 1904, an increase of 3,231. The deaths in 1905 were 73,450 against 78,000 in 1904, a decrease of 4,550. The death rate per 1000 of population was 18.25 as against 20.01 in 1904. According to the report the death rate for the year was with one exception the lowest on record, and the contagious disease lower than ever before reported.

London Gossip By the Cable

A Terrible Warning to Smokers Over the Question of Cancer.

Society "Waits" in Evening Dress a Feature of London New Year's.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A special cablegram from the New York Herald from London today says: As several Chicago surgeons have issued a terrible warning to smoking mankind, seeing the cancer lurking in the bowl of the extra pipe, the fat cigar and in the slender shape of the inside of the cigarette, an Express representative asked a famous London surgeon what he thought, and he said: "It is very difficult to give an opinion on the subject. A man may come to me with a malignant disease of the throat and mouth. He has never been seen without a pipe, and his friends say, 'I told you so,' but people forget that many non-smokers develop cancer. I saw a patient this morning who is 40 years old. He has carefully avoided tobacco all his life, believing that he would escape the universal curse, but he had cancer of the tongue, and I could only give him a few months to live."

"There is no doubt that these families with a record of the disease should live by rule and smoke very little. On the other hand, a clever dentist who is at the top of his profession considers that smoking often safeguards against disease, and believes that the spread of cancer is due to unhealthy conditions of the mouth."

"Some people come to me," he said, "who evidently never expended a minute on the care of their teeth. I believe that the supposed injurious effect of tobacco is greatly exaggerated."

A case came under my notice a day or two ago of a lady whose teeth were in a terribly septic condition, and who suffered from ulceration of the gums. She informed me, when I wondered at her immunity from internal disease, that she owed it to smoking twenty cigarettes a day, which thus purified and disinfected her system."

Society "Waits"

Society "waits" in evening dress are a pleasing variety of the old-fashioned types of minstrels. At the same time, they are a more expensive luxury than their predecessors. The takings of the Highbury Strollers' band of amateur musicians, who netted \$600 in a three night's serenade of the suburbs, would open the eyes of the old style "waits" who cheerfully sang "God Rest You, Merry Gentlemen," throughout the night and thought \$25 worth of small coin an adequate return for their labors. But even the "Highburies" record pales before that of a band of masked singers who have been singing carols nightly outside West End houses. An element of mystery surrounds these "waits." The men were ordinary evening dress and the women wore wraps and furs, and black crepe masks hid the whole upper part of their features. Their West End audiences appeared to be listening the intermission between dinner and "bridge"; and, apart from the excellence of the singing of Tennyson's "When Christ Was Born," with its oft-recurring refrain, "In Excelsis Gloria," no one whom the singers honored with a carol dared refuse them, for the black crepe masks might hide the features of a friend. Gold, sometimes crisp new bills, fluttered into the little black velvet bag handed around, for it was understood that the various charities were to benefit from the taking, which averaged \$200 and \$250 nightly.

Witte May Be Retired

Failure at St. Petersburg Overthrows His Victory at Portsmouth.

Premier Is Now Attacked More Fiercely Than Ever by Liberals.

Report That Favorite of Court Cabal Will Succeed to Premiership.

S. T. PETERSBURG, Dec. 31 (7.25 p. m.).—The report that Count Witte is booked for retirement in a few days is again being persistently circulated. The Nasha Snesn, which declares it can guarantee the accuracy of its statement, says that M. Durnovo, minister of the interior, who is worshipped as an idol by the court camarilla, which believes that his stern policy alone can put an end to the existing anarchy, has accomplished the downfall of the Count and will be elevated to the premiership. Investigation by the Associated Press, however, indicates that the report is baseless, certainly for the moment. Nevertheless it is true that M. Durnovo has a powerful club of reactionaries behind him which seem to dominate the situation. M. Manukhin, whose sudden retirement from the ministry of justice created a stir, resigned, according to the Moiva (Russ) rather than submit to M. Durnovo's dictation on matters which is regarded as being strictly within the sphere of his ministry. He insisted that the reports of the senators who were despatched to investigate the Jewish and other massacres following the imperial manifesto of October 30th should be made to the minister of justice in order that legal proceedings could be begun against the police and other local authorities were found culpable. M. Durnovo was sustained, M. Manukhin resigned and M. Akimof, who is brother-in-law of M. Durnovo, was appointed as his successor. On the other hand, Count Witte is being attacked more fiercely than ever on the side of the liberals who charge that he is showing the doves' hoof, and say he might happen to fall between two stools. Mr. Bruchinoff is out with a strong article in the Slovo, entitled "Witte Must Go" in which he asserted that the victory at Portsmouth has been followed by defeat at St. Petersburg. His line of argument is that anarchy has been able to make headway because true liberals don't understand how to have a constitution or whether the manifesto was only a tactical move to lull them to sleep. It was Witte's first duty, according to the writer, to remove this doubt, but it is charged that he still maintains an equivocal role. He has not, the article says, even safeguarded the prerogative granted by the Ukase creating a responsible cabinet of ministers, but has allowed M. Durnovo, whose patent purpose is to cut off the heads of anarchy and constitutionalism at the same time to report directly to the Emperor and to secure his majesty's approval of measures without consulting the premier. "A man like M. Cuchoff in whom the people have confidence must be at the head of the government," says M. Bruchinoff. "It is impossible for Count Witte, who never was a constitutionalist at heart, to continue to play a double role any longer. The situation imperatively requires sincerity and we must have less of Witte's dexterity and honesty."

The government is now proceeding on the theory that a victory over "Reds" is assured. It is displaying a strong front against it. The ministers have been authorized to summarily dismiss such employees.

Employees Who Are Plotting
Foreseeing the probability that it will be impossible to hold elections in the Baltic provinces, the Czarist and other disturbed districts, the government has provided that when the certificates of half the members elected be received the Douma will be immediately convened. At a meeting of the council of workmen last night some delegates, pending the organization of an armed revolution, advocated a recourse to the old terrorist plea of request for a tribunal to try and condemn officials guilty of tyranny, to publish the reasons for such condemnation, and then to execute the verdict of the tribunal. This, the delegates said, would be preferable to the indiscriminate killing of police and Cossacks who might be innocent. Not satisfied with the vote given by the secret police to Count Witte, whose life is in constant danger, officers of the Preobrazhensky Guard regiment, were detailed to guard the premier, but on Friday they declined to do further service in this connection saying it was beneath the dignity of Guards officers to do police duty.

RUSSIAN GOVERNOR'S DEATH.

General Bogdanovitch Dies From a Pistol Wound Inflicted Friday.

London, Jan. 1.—A despatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says that General Bogdanovitch, vice-governor general of Tamboff, central Russia, who was wounded three times by revolver shots Friday, has died of his wounds.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

Nine Months' Revenue Represents Nearly \$500,000,000.

London, Dec. 31.—The returns for the United Kingdom for the period from April 1st to December 31st, 1905, show the total revenue to have been \$481,738,000. The increases are: Estate duties, \$3,567,985; stamps, \$3,000,000; post office and telegraph, \$3,650,000; Suez canal and other loans, \$347,700, and miscellaneous, \$244,075. The decreases are: Customs, \$6,000,975; excise, \$2,019,110; land tax, \$150,000; house duty, \$450,000, and property income, \$1,100,000. The amount deposited in the treasury shows \$383,160 decrease. The decrease in customs receipts is mainly due to tea.

FOOTBALL

AT OAK BAY PARK

NEW YEAR'S DAY

RUGBY—Vancouver vs Victoria, 11 a. m.
ASSOCIATION—International Match
Seattle vs Victoria United, 2.45 p. m.

SPECIAL CAR SERVICE

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, LD.

BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Telegraphic signals announcing the birth of the year 1906 were flashed from the navy observatory tonight through the medium of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies' wires. The signal was ticked at 12, 1, 2 and 3 o'clock respectively, so as to conform to the midnight hour for Washington, central, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast time, respectively. The midnight signal was repeated to all points readily available by the telegraph companies throughout the United States, to Guam and through Mexico and points in the West Indies, and where possible to cities in South America and to England and France. The Washington midnight signal also was flashed to the wireless telegraph stations there, with a view to communicate to ships at sea.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

Output of Island Collieries During the Year 1905.

Mineral Output Greatest Recorded

Value of Production of Mines Exceeds That of Any Other Year.

Province Produced Upwards of Twenty Million Dollars During 1905.

Nelson, Dec. 31.—In its annual mining review of the province the Daily News of this city will publish tomorrow an elaborate 20-page presentation of the results attained in the mining and smelting industries during 1905, as compared with former years, practically anticipating by months the annual report. The Daily News' special edition will also contain a review of the Kootenay-Yale fruit and lumber production for the year, and specific details of many local industries.

Summed up, the mining review demonstrates that British Columbia established last year a new high record of mineral production, the total of the figures published showing:

Metalliferous \$15,913,000
Non-metalliferous 5,050,000

Grand total \$20,963,000

As compared with \$18,977,359 for the year previous.

In values the minerals produced were:

Gold, placer \$ 1,110,000
Gold, lode 4,640,000

Silver 2,045,000
Copper 5,430,000

Lead 2,368,000
Zinc 320,000

Coal 3,090,000
Coke 1,210,000

Building materials, etc. 750,000

Total \$20,963,000

Placer gold and coal show a decrease from 1904 of \$5,300 and \$670,884; all others a big increase. The former total banner production of minerals was for 1901, \$20,086,550.

Quantities of Minerals Produced

The quantities of minerals produced were: Gold, 279,900 ounces; silver, 3,587,719 ounces; copper, 36,200,000 pounds; lead, 57,200,000 pounds; zinc, 13,330 tons; coal, 1,030,000 tons; and 242,000 tons of 2,240 pounds each.

Placer gold decreased 265 ounces, coal 223,628 tons; all others show increases.

Other details of the review will show that all the smelters in Yale-Kootenay are working. Many of the old ones have increased their capacity. New plants at Roseberry, Kaslo and Frank have been erected; and the plant at Pilot Bay, Kootenay Lake, which has been closed down for the past six years, is now at work on ore.

Published interviews with local bank managers, railway men and these interested in fruit ranching locally will demonstrate that the turn of the tide has been experienced here, and that the commercial prospect was never better, brighter or on more sure foundation.

Litigation will show a decrease, and the total absence of serious crime in city and district is remarkable. The introduction of zinc commercially, the bonus on lead and the high prices for lead, silver and copper and the total absence of labor troubles will be shown to have been important factors.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, SS.

Lucas County, SS.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of P. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

FRANK J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

It is reported here today that another furnace will be installed at the granite smelter in the near future. This will make nine furnaces that will be in full operation. It has been found advisable to install this additional furnace. When this additional furnace is completed the daily treatment will be about 3,200 tons.

An assay of 11,000 ounces of silver reported as having just been made from assorted samples taken from the Lightning Peak Mining Company's properties north of Franklin camp.

Last evening, A. Trumweiser, proprietor of the Yale hotel, gave a banquet to the boarders at the Yale hotel and their immediate friends. W. Spier, manager of the Eastern Townships Bank, acted as chairman. There were over forty guests present. A programme, consisting of songs, as well as the usual number of toasts, was given, and nothing was drunk but champagne. This was considered one of the most enjoyable banquets ever given in Grand Forks.

THINKS CREW WERE ALL INCAPACITATED

Pass of Melfort May Have Had Insufficient Men to Handle Her.

Capt. Samuel Young of the ship Elwell, now lying at Port Townsend, in speaking of the loss of the bark Pass of Melfort, said to a Port Townsend correspondent: "The Pass of Melfort arrived at Ancon, November 2. I think I left there on the 11th. I saw him place his vessel in the La Boca Grande before I got away. This is a place that has been made for unloading vessels in the river through dredge, and is a hotbed of fever. He never, in my opinion, came out of his place with the same crew with which he entered, and if he did they were half down with fever before he crossed the equator. The fever instead of getting better as one leaves Ancon, grows worse as the equator is reached. According to my theory he would be short handed on account of sickness when he reached the vicinity of Plattery and failed to allow properly for the terrific current that sets in toward the Vancouver coast at this season of the year. The Pass of Melfort was three and four miles an hour at times. The weather was undoubtedly thick, and he perhaps thought that he was well off Destruction Island, south of the cape, at the moment that he was rushing into breakers thirty miles further north."

Was Ignorant of Whereabouts

"I do not believe that he knew his location or dreamed that he was near destruction, because if he had known where he was by casting the lead at most any point near where he went ashore, he would have found before he came to the rocks that the water was low and would have been warned and could, in all probability, have gotten away."

"I am of the opinion that he was on port tack at the time of the disaster, and that the wind was from the north, which, with the terrible current, did the work. He may have prevented disaster had he been possessed of a crew that was not reduced by disease, but in all probability when the moment came that he needed plenty of energy it was not aboard."

"I hardly think that he could have known of the exact location of his vessel, as the light is located a short way farther up the coast and could not have been visible to him."

Currents Swept Ship On

"To sum it all up, I think it was a case of misreading the sound of the currents, a large unwieldy ship that had too few men to manage it on account of disease, and when the time came for quick orders they could not be carried out."

"The month of October last, when I was making the American coast, on my trip to Ancon, I steered in for point near Destruction Island, as I thought, and pulled myself together off Cape Beale more than thirty miles north."

PREY TO SPIRITUALISTS.

Seattle Man in the Throes—Was a Former Island Man.

Samuel A. Richards, after whom Mount Richards, near Mount Sicker, takes its name, who is wealthy, is a prey to Seattle spiritualists, who allege that he eventually placed him in communication with his dead wife, drowned two years ago when the steamer Clallam was lost in the Straits when en route to Victoria, and he is being examined for sanity at Seattle. Only Richards and his son testified and on their evidence, Judge Bragg is to commit Richards to the asylum. A Seattle despatch tells a remarkable story of Richards and the spiritualistic influence over him.

Richards troubles began when the steamer Clallam sank two years ago says the despatch. His wife was on that boat, and Richards' mind seemed to be affected by the loss.

In his earlier days on Puget Sound Richards was a wagonmaker at Port Townsend, and invested in mines at Mount Sicker, B. C. From this he believed to have cleaned up about \$100,000.

With the loss of his wife preying on his mind and the accumulation of money preying upon their appetites, spiritualists are declared to have yielded to a temptation to relieve Richards of both worries. Under the influence of spiritualistic friends he has been induced to hold weekly seances at \$100 per visit, with the promise that as soon as he qualified himself he would be able to exchange talk with his wife.

The spiritualists laid a number of injunctions upon him. They forbade his eating meats, and compelled him to subsist upon a vegetable and fruit diet. He had a trumpet which he would use to communicate constantly in his room.

Under spiritualistic influences Richards was made to believe he was Jesus Christ. He roomed at the Antlers, and frequently at night arose from his bed, commanding his friends to join him in midnight strolls. Claiming to be the Savior, he insisted that his friends were disciples and had to obey him.

Recently the spiritualistic treatment has taken another frugal form. Richards has been directed to make expensive purchases. He paid for a portrait of Queen Victoria, and under the spiritualists' direction framed it in furs. He bought diamond rings and expensive furniture, some of which has not reached the stage of perfection that would enable him to talk with his wife. Chief of Police Delaney, acting on Richards' son's advice, had the man arrested for insanity.

McADOO'S LAST ACT.

Retiring New York Commissioner Dismisses Leader of "Vice Squad."

New York, Dec. 31.—One of the last official acts of Police Commissioner McAdoo, who retires from office tomorrow, was to dismiss from the force tonight Detective Sergeant Wm. J. Egan, who had been recently was the head of Mr. McAdoo's so-called "vice squad."

WILD MAN OF VANCOUVER ISLAND

Man Who Saw Him First Advances New Theory Respecting Origin.

If the famous Mowgli or wild man of Vancouver Island will kindly show himself or indicate his whereabouts within the next few weeks an expedition will be organized with the object of capturing the strange being.

This was the statement made to a Vancouver province representative by Mr. Michael King, one of the best known timber cruisers in British Columbia, and who has been the only man to see the only man who ever had a close-range view of the half-human. Mr. King, who has been in Mexico for the last year, has been spending a few days in the city since his arrival from the South. He went down to Victoria on today's boat to spend New Year's with friends in the capital. During his sojourn in Mexico, Mr. King anxiously scanned the British Columbia papers for news of the now famous wild man who has been seen by numbers of times by various individuals. This led Mr. King to make the statement that he would head an expedition to capture the wild man if his whereabouts could be ascertained within the next few weeks.

A New Theory

As a result of diligent inquiry among the Indians residing in the vicinity of Englishman's river—one of the wildest and least frequented portions of Vancouver Island—where the Mowgli was seen a year ago, Mr. King has unearthed a new and somewhat startling theory to account for the origin of the strange being. The theory he made public today for the first time, although he has implicitly believed in it all along, and so do all the Indians in that district.

Some twenty-eight years ago a large ship was wrecked on Vancouver Island and some distance north of Englishman's river. Some of the crew perished and some were saved. The survivors were afterwards massacred by the Indians, and to punish the latter a warship was sent up from Victoria—but that is another story. In the cargo of this ship was a full-grown gorilla—one of the crew ever captured—which was being taken to England for the Zoological gardens. The animal's cage was washed off the deck and broken in the surf, allowing the animal to escape. It was seen a number of times afterwards on the shore by the survivors. The Indians number of years following the gorilla created consternation and horror among some of the Indian camps and the natives tell gruesome tales of the animal having carried off a young squaw, who was afterwards seen by the Indians. Mr. King asserts that this wild man is the descendant of the escaped gorilla.

"The theory seems to me to be the only way to account for the origin of the strange being that I saw a little over a year ago," said Mr. King, "and I am sure that it is the only way to solving the matter. For even if a man lived in a wild state from birth he could not have assumed the apelike attributes possessed by this creature which I saw. I came up by accident, and I am sure that I was not alone. I was away when it caught sight of me. The Mowgli, or whatever you like to call it, was squatted down like a monkey beside a little stream. It was washing a kind of wild onion that we prospectors sometimes eat, and I saw it eat some of them. I thought it was a bear at first, but when it heard me and straightened up I brought my rifle up to my shoulder, for it was the strangest sight I ever expect to set eyes on."

Peculiar Encounter

"Imagine meeting in the depths of a lonely forest an animal in the shape of a man, standing over six feet high, and covered all over with long coarse black hair, which on some portions of the body was a foot long. The forehead was low and retreating, and its small eyes glared at me in surprise for an instant. Just before the eyes the hair on the face of the creature was short, but everywhere else it was long and shiny, and on the hand the hair hung down below the finger ends. The being stood quite straight for a moment in surprise, and seemed to me to weigh about two hundred and forty pounds. If it had taken one step toward me I would have seen a bullet through it, for I had it covered with my rifle. But after glaring at me for a moment it uttered a cry—a half-human sort of grunt—and grasping a branch near by, hoisted itself up the bank of the creek and ran away, through the underbrush, slightly bending as it did so, with the speed of a startled deer."

Interesting Footprints

"I examined the creature's footprints afterward. Its feet were short and very broad. I noticed the heel came back almost to the toes, like that of a gorilla. The animal of wild life which it had been cleaning at the little stream were as nicely done up as if a human being had prepared them."

Mr. King is interested in large timber and mining in Mexico, in the state of Chihuahua, and is a shareholder in a number of companies. He states that the Yaqui Indians, which were until recently a continual source of danger and trouble, are nearly all being removed by the government to Yucatan, where they are being settled on large reservations.

PATROLMAN KILLED.

Passenger Train Strikes Trolley Car and One Man Dies.

Detroit, Dec. 31.—A lake shore passenger train struck the rear of a 148 street line trolley last night at the 148 Avenue railroad crossing and patrolman Wm. H. Thatcher, who was standing on the rear platform of the trolley car was killed. The platform was cut off clean by the collision and Thatcher's body was thrown some distance.

LORD STRATHCONA RETURNS.

His Lordship Reaches New York After Tempestuous Passage.

New York, Dec. 31.—The Campanian arrived this evening from Liverpool and Queenstown after an unusually stormy voyage of seven days, eight hours and thirty-one minutes. During the whole passage, the Campanian experienced strong to fresh northwest gales, with heavy seas and violent squalls. Among the saloon passengers was Lord Strathcona.

A NEW BOOK.—Illustrated with over 200 original photographs and containing stories of development, achievement and opportunity in the Similkameen, Nicola, Southern Okanagan and Boundary districts. "Mother Earth's Treasure Vaults." (Golevath) is a unique brochure containing a fund of useful and interesting information of the districts reviewed. Copies can be obtained at any of the city bookstores or will be mailed direct by the Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., on receipt of 30 cents, which includes postage.

New Year's Greeting To You All!

We have arrived safely in our New Store and we are in a position to fill your orders promptly.

Saturday Bargain

New Walnuts, per lb. - 15c

CARNE'S CASH GROCERY

Cor. FORT AND GOVERNMENT STREETS. - Phone 586

A WARM WELCOME TO THE NEW YEAR

Victorians Joyously Celebrate the Advent of Year 1906.

The casual visitor to Victoria on New Year's Eve might well be pardoned for assuming that the "yellow peril" had materialized in the capital city, for never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant has the old year been ushered out and the new one in to such a combination of discordant sounds and noise-producing instruments of torture as was heard when the clock struck the midnight hour. From the post office to Johnson street and up Yates street to Douglas the sidewalks were literally strewn with confetti. Hundreds—and it would not strain the veracity of the chronicler to say thousands—of young people were congregated to render the occasion one of boisterous joy. With good-humored tolerance the guardians of the peace were oblivious to the many pranks which were being played around them.

Showers of rockets darted into the midnight sky. Roman candles shot forth their luminous balls of colored fire, and every kind of cracker, from the harmless looking Chinese bunch to the thunderous bomb, filled the air with the crack of artillery. Nor were the youthful spirits of the happy throngs satisfied with these manifestations of hilarity, which they considered supplemented with (in some instances) symbolical drumming, nameless instruments constructed with the sole object of emitting inharmonious sounds.

By way of breathing a message of peace and goodwill, the Salvation Army band entered the contest about 11 o'clock, but although more harmonious they were quite unable to drown the shrill voices of lusty youth and the mechanical connect which they sought to make night hideous. To crown all, a "tenderfoot" band, with players recruited from the ranks of the newly arrived and instruments gathered from the Chinese quarter, solemnly marched up Government street playing thirteen tunes on thirteen different instruments. Needless to say, the rear of this unusual assemblage of musicians was brought up by a recruit in k-lekerbockers.

As the hour of midnight approached, the volume of sound increased, until in the busiest sections of Government and Yates streets something akin to pandemonium reigned. When the noise was at its loudest and the boisterous spirit of the fun-makers at its highest, upon the still air the sound of church bells was wafted, bell-like; in their melody outrang the discord of the streets and announced to the assembled thousands that the rubicon had been crossed and that 1905, with its record of fun and frolic, of failure and success, of joy and sorrow, had become a thing of the past and that the world had stepped over the threshold of a New Year with hope and courage, and with a heart full of supreme in every youthful heart. The aged and experienced might refuse to participate in this spirit of optimism, but Victoria youth would have none of their forebodings and for them the world, like the year, is young.

No sooner had the last notes of the midnight hour ceased than "first footers" rushed to carry the welcome tidings to the homes of their friends, and the Colonist reporter hurried with his copy to the office, the last thing he heard was the announcement to right and left of "A Happy New Year and Many of Them."

OBITUARY.

The death occurred yesterday at the family residence, No. 58, Dallas road, of Albert Vidler, an old-time resident of the city. Deceased was a native of Surrey, England, and aged 68 years. The funeral has been arranged to take place on Wednesday at 2.15 from the residence and later at St. James' church.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Sarah Russell took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, No. 1 Jackson St., at 1.45 and at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church at 2 o'clock, where services were conducted by the Rev. W. L. Clay and also at the grave. There was a large attendance of friends at the church. The choir was in attendance and appropriate hymns were sung. Many beautiful flowers were presented. The pallbearers were as follows: G. Richardson, R. Holloway, D. McLain, A. Jack, W. H. Cullin, W. Bryce.

RISE IN PERSIA.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Capital Owing to Agitation.

Paris, Dec. 31.—The Petit Psaissen this morning prints despatches from Batoum announcing that the religious party in Persia has risen and demanded a constitution. The situation is grave and martial law has been proclaimed at Tcheran. The European ministers have telegraphed their governments. The despatches add that the agitators are imbued with strong anti-foreign sentiments and insist on the expulsion of all foreign merchants and officials.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

DIED

DRISCOLL.—At the Royal Jubilee hospital, December 30, at 7 p. m. Dennis Driscoll, a native of County Cork, Ireland; resided in Victoria for 43 years; at the age of 75 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given later.

VIDLER.—At the family residence, No. 58, Dallas road, on the 31st instant, Albert Vidler, a native of Surrey, England; aged 68 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence as above on Wednesday, January 3, at 2.15 p. m., and at St. James' church, at 2.30 o'clock.

Friends please accept this intimation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

SEND NAME and date of birth with 2-cent stamp, and I will give you a pen picture of your life. H. Hill, 120 Sutter St., San Francisco.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at the mouth of Hele Creek, Portland Canal, commencing at a post marked "A. A. W. S. N. W. cor.," thence East 20 chains; thence South 20 chains; thence West 20 chains to shore line; thence North along shore line to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

A. A. WAKEFIELD, Portland Canal, B. C., November 1, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate near "Point Portland Canal," commencing at a post at Chambers' Northeast corner, and marked "W. P. S. S. W. corner," thence East 20 chains; thence North 20 chains; thence West to shore line of Lion Bay, then following the shore line Southerly to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

W. P. FLEWIN.

FIENDISH CRIME OF DYNAMITERS

Bomb That Killed Ex-Governor of Idaho Was Exploded by Watchers.

Bo. Idaho, Dec. 31.—It developed today that the assassination last night at Caldwell of former Governor Steunberg with a dynamite bomb was perpetrated by a party of men who pulled a wire that exploded the dynamite as the former governor was closing the gate of his home. It was at first thought that the bomb was arranged to explode automatically when the gate was opened. It also developed that two bombs were used, being exploded simultaneously by means of wire and waxed fishing line. The victim gains ground that Steunberg was murdered as a result of his activity in crushing miners' strike riots at near Elmore in 1899, and on this theory a man was arrested. Mr. Steunberg was conscious 25 minutes after the explosion, but could not answer a question. The county has offered a reward of \$10,000 for the apprehension of the murderers and has sent a sheriff to assist in the search.

THE WEATHER.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31.

Deg. Mean 42
Dew 40
Wind 42
Direction 39

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a. m. 42 miles east.
Noon 12 miles north.
5 p. m. 12 miles west.

Average state of weather—Fair.
Rain—0.2 inch.

Barometer at noon—Observed 29.619
Corrected 29.637

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 29.74

The One Cure for Catarrh Japanese Catarrh Cure

Just reason it out for yourself. You can't cure Catarrh of the nose by taking medicine that goes into the stomach.

Japanese Catarrh Cure goes up the nostrils. It is a powerful antiseptic, aromatic and pleasant. When the nose is in the nose, every breath you take carries the healing, soothing medication to every part of the diseased membrane. Now, isn't that the logical treatment? And Japanese Catarrh Cure proves the logic by never failing to cure catarrh, even in its worst form.

"I was troubled with catarrh for years. My head ached, my nose was stopped up; there was a constant dripping in my throat. I was forever hacking and spitting. I used every Catarrh Cure I had heard of, but Japanese Catarrh Cure is the only remedy that ever gave me more than temporary relief, and has absolutely cured me."—R. D. ATKINSON, Advocate Harbor, W. B.

It is without an equal, and stands to-day as the only cure for Catarrh in Canada. At all drug stores, 50c.

The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

QUALITY FIXES THE VALUE

POMMERY

THE HIGHEST PRICED CHAMPAGNE SHIPPED FROM FRANCE

THE HIGHEST PRICED CHAMPAGNE ON THE LONDON MARKET

HENRY YOUNG & COMPANY

Our January Sale commences Tuesday, Jan. 2nd. Into this sale we are putting all our "Regular Lines" that were bought for the present season. They include goods from every part of the store---Millinery, Raincoats, Blouses, Corsets, Skirts, Whitewear, Flannelette Wear, Underwear, Blankets, Quilts, Comforters, Curtains, Cretonnes, Dress Goods, Silks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Etc., Etc.

Dress Goods

1000 yards consisting of English Serges, Armures, Cashmeres, Mixed Tweeds. Prices from 60c to \$1. Sale price, yard..... 25c
30 pieces Irish Homespun, Scotch Tweeds, Panama and Meltons. Prices 90c to \$1.35. Sale price, yard..... 45c
Real French Delaines with embroidered Spot, Flemish Mohairs, in pink, sky, cream and champagne, specially adapted for evening dresses and waists. Prices from 80c to \$1. Sale price, yard..... 45c

Corded Velveteens

In old rose, white, green, gold and sky. Price 75c. Sale price, yard..... 35c

Black Goods

Including Heavy Cheviots, Serges, Etamines, Poplins and Grenadines. Prices 65c to \$1. Sale price, yard..... 35c

Silks

Fancy Silks, Taffetas in stripes, shots and fancies also plain colors. Sale price, yard..... 25c

A Lace Curtain Special

Nottingham Lace Curtains in assorted patterns 3 1-2 yards long, 60 inches wide. Regular \$2. For Pair..... \$1.50

Ribbons

Colored Velvet Ribbons, all widths up to 2 inches, regular 20c to 50c yard. Sale price, yard..... 15c

Battenburg Lace Collars

Regular 25c. Sale price, each..... 15c

Fancy Silk and Linen Collars

Newest shapes and designs, up as high as \$1.75. Sale price, each..... 35c

Millinery

All Ready-to-Wear Hats.

Divided into two prices..... 75c and \$1.50

Dress and Pattern Hats

..... Less than half price

Untrimmed Hats

..... Half price

Fancy Feathers and Wings

Values up to \$1.50 each..... 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 75c
These are all this season's goods.

Ladies' Motor Caps

Regular 75c and \$1.00, sale price..... 40c
Regular \$1.00 and \$1.25, sale price..... 50c
Regular \$1.50, sale price..... 75c

Ladies' Raincoats

..... One-third off regular price

Corsets

R. and G., values \$1.60 to \$2.25, sale price..... \$1.00
Crompton's Habit Hip and Magnetic, all sizes, values \$1.25 to \$2.00, sale price..... 75c

Whitewear Department

Remnants of Sheetings, Pillow Covers, Etc., less than half price.

Blankets

Regular \$4.25 for..... \$3.25
Regular 5.00 for..... 4.00
Regular 6.00 for..... 5.00
Regular 7.00 for..... 5.75

Honeycomb Quilts

Regular \$1.00, sale price..... 75c
Regular 1.25, sale price..... 90c

Marcella Quilts

Regular \$1.25, sale price..... 90c
Regular 1.65, sale price..... \$1.25

Aprons

Ladies' Fancy Lawn Aprons, regular \$1.00, for... 65c

Flannelettes

Striped Shirting Flannelettes, sale price 12 yds for \$1
Fancy Blouse Flannelettes in stripes, cheeks and fancy designs, regular per yd 15c, sale price..... 10c
Extra Heavy Wrapperettes for dressing gowns and kimono, regular 25c for..... 15c
English Blouse Flannelettes, in all new shades, regular 20c, for..... 12 1-2c

Drapery Sateens and Cretonnes---Special

Regular value 12 1-2c, sale price..... 8c
Special line of Drapery Cretonnes and Sateens

Regular value 25c, sale price..... 12 1-2c

Remnants

A full assortment of all kinds of goods at less than half regular prices.

Blouse Specials

Ladies' Flannelette and Alpaca Blouses, in all sizes, regular \$1.00 and \$1.25, sale price..... 65c

Ladies' Cashmere and Knitted Gloves

Regular 35c and 50c pair, sale price..... 20c
Odd Garments in the Underwear Department at Half Price.

Look for Specials all through the month of January. Sale commences Tuesday Morning.

HENRY YOUNG & COMPANY

News and Views

Of the Visitors

West Coast Investor Interviewed at Driford Hotel Yesterday Evening.

Growth of the Settlements and Towns Along Shores of Okanagan Lake

J. A. Moore, owner of the Washington hotel, Seattle, and well known in Puget Sound financial circles, passed through the city last night from California, en route home. Seen at the Driford hotel the Seattle financier confirmed the report of the purchase by himself on behalf of a syndicate of the Bugaboo iron mine at San Juan, Renfrew district, but declined to make known the purchase price. "Some time back this syndicate also purchased a large deposit of hematite at Quatsino and the deal concluded today is for a group of magnetic claims," said Mr. Moore to a Colonist representative. "The deal was engineered on behalf of the local owners by Messrs. Hordley and Day, who are also directly interested in the group. The company that I am forming purposes within the next ninety days to start construction on a 300-ton pig iron smelter on Pigeon Sound. The site has not been definitely located, as we had two pieces of land in view. Regarding the development of the iron deposits, this will be undertaken on both groups early in the spring. It takes some time to build a big reduction plant, and this will engage our attention at once, and by the time we are ready to smelt the ore, this speaks for itself. Many settlers are going into the Okanagan valley and from Enderby in the north to Penticton in the south times are prosperous to a degree."

Another up-country visitor to the city is Steve Tingley of Ashcroft. Mr. Tingley is a pioneer of the Nicola country and holds large interests in timber, coal, ranch and agricultural lands scattered from the valley of the Similkameen up to the Cariboo. Mr. Tingley is a prominent shareholder and director of the Nicola Valley Iron & Coal Company, owning 2,461 acres of coal land in the Nicola basin. With the completion of the Nicola, Kamloops & Similkameen

Coal & Railway Company's line into the district the coal measures will soon be opened up. Early in the spring, expect to see a rail in the valley, for many people are heading that way," he remarked last night. "The Nicola country is rich in mineral and agricultural, fruit and grazing lands. It is one of the most diversified undeveloped sections of the interior, only awaiting transportation and the advent of capital to exploit it."

MINER FALLS TO DEATH.

The Whitehorse Star of December 23 says: B. E. Kissam, a miner in the Klumne district, fell over a steep precipice while hunting mountain sheep on Canada Creek, in the Klumne district, on Monday, the 11th instant, and as the body had not been discovered at last accounts, the supposition is that he was either killed by the fall or was injured to such an extent that he was unable to help himself and froze to death at the bottom of the canyon.

The story of the sad accident was brought to town yesterday evening in a letter from ex-Sergeant George M. Graham to Billy Wainman. The letter was brought in by ex-Sergeant McLaughlin, who confirms the story. The portion of the letter which refers to the accident says:

"The Klumne district has claimed its first victim. A New Yorker named Kissam was sheep hunting on Monday, the 11th, on Canada Creek, and, not returning to camp in the evening, his partner, young Pete McClellan, hunted for him all Monday night and Tuesday, but without success. "Wednesday night word of the man's disappearance came to Klumne city, and the same night a searching party with two dog teams started out. The search began at daylight Thursday, and on Friday Kissam's tracks were found in the snow far above the timber line, and followed to a point where he had evidently fallen down a deep draw between the cliffs. Having no creepers on his boots, he evidently could not stop himself once he was started going down. As the party had not sufficient rope to reach the bottom of the draw, they returned to Silver yesterday (Saturday, the 16th) and will leave early tomorrow with a full equipment of rope, creepers, etc., and endeavor to recover the body if possible. Of course, there is an off chance of his being buried beneath 30 or 40 feet of snow if there have been any fresh slides in the past two days."

B. E. Kissam, the man referred to above, was a North Carolinian by birth, but had lived for a long time in the vicinity of New York before coming west. He arrived in Whitehorse on May 22 last, the day previous to the fire. Shortly afterwards he went to Bullion Creek in quest of work, but finding nothing to do, he returned to Whitehorse, coming in with E. J. Hamacher late in June. He made his home with Hamacher for some time, and later lived in a tent near Peter Rieken's residence. Being a skilled mechanic, carpenter, he had worked with Gould & Simpson the remainder of the season. He left here for Klumne the 17th or 18th of October. Kissam was a single man, 48 or 50 years of age. His father still lives in or near New York city.

A TREATISE ON POULTRY SHOWS

An Instructive Article Contributed by Expert Who Will Be Here Shortly.

Elmer Dixon, superintendent of the Lewis and Clark poultry show, who is to judge at the Victoria exhibition to be held next month, has contributed to the Northwest Poultry Journal the following interesting article under the caption: "Poultry Shows A Factor in the Poultry Industry."

The poultry exhibition has become a powerful factor in the growth and development of the poultry interest in this country.

It has produced excellent results, and its results are its best reasons for existence. An institution can long exist, not to say grow and flourish, among a practical people that does not produce substantial benefits and valuable results. The American people are nothing if not practical. The poultry exhibition has existed for several decades, has continued to grow, and is in a more flourishing condition now than ever before. Therefore, if the premises are true, the necessary conclusion is that the poultry exhibition has produced valuable results. What are some of them?

It has increased the number of poultry breeders and the number of fowls bred.

The multiplication of poultry breeders and of poultry products are facts that the public ought to be profoundly grateful for. Dressed poultry and fresh eggs are healthful and palatable food. The food products of a nation constitute one of its chief sources of wealth.

Poultry exhibitions by increasing the supply of food products, add to the national wealth and multiply the national comfort. And while the supply has been somewhat increased, there has been even a greater increase in the demand for poultry products.

So long as this demand exists; so long as there are hundreds and thousands of families that cannot be supplied with healthful poultry and eggs, but are obliged to be content with unwholesome salt pork and potatoes; so long as the demand so much exceeds the supply as to enhance the price of such food products to a prohibitive point among the poorer classes of people, so long have poultry exhibitions an important work to perform.

The poultry exhibition has also effected the substitution of improved breeds of fowls. This has been one of its most important works. By improved breeds is not meant merely fowls that are more symmetrical in figure and more attractive in plumage, but those that are more profitable, that will lay more eggs in a year, or will make more meat for fowls to devour the fancy.

Breeding for beauty is a high and worthy end. It is worth the while to breed a fowl that is elegant in appearance and will score high in the nineties, and at the same time breed a prolific layer or a superb table fowl.

Poultry breeders and poultry fanciers, encouraged and stimulated by the poultry exhibition, have not only added grace and beauty to the outward appearance of fowls, but have developed and perfected utilitarian varieties that pay a larger

percentage of profit and that hold a position among the common fowls of the country today analogous to that held by Jerseys and Shorthorns among the herds of native cattle.

The poultry exhibition has created and maintained a high price for strictly fancy fowls. At the time of the establishment of poultry exhibitions in this country, \$10 was considered an extravagant price for a pair of fowls. But such figures no longer occasion comment. Thousands of fowls change hands annually at as high or higher figures.

Not long ago a rose combed Black Minorca sold for the sum of \$1,000, and I have it from good authority that \$800 was offered and refused for the prize winning Bronze turkey at St. Louis World's Fair.

In England, where poultry exhibitions are much more numerous than in this country, many birds are annually sold for prices ranging from \$200 to \$500. The general public, then, and the poultry fanciers are alike interested in the support and maintenance of the poultry exhibition, because it leads to an increased supply of poultry products; substitutes a superior for an inferior fowl; enhances the pecuniary value of exhibition specimens; and ministers with one hand to utility, while with the other it gratifies the sense of beauty.

The fancier in helping the poultry exhibition is but helping himself; the public in assisting it is but encouraging the production of the most nutritious food which itself will consume.

So then let all true fanciers come forth and exhibit.

A WET SEASON.

Report From North Says Past Season Was the Worst for Years.

A report from the North, referring to the Dominion salmon hatchery on the Skeena River, says that the past season has been the worst for rain for many years. From the middle of September up to the end of November there had been only about five or six days of fine weather. This interfered with the small way with the work at the hatchery, as floods were of frequent occurrence.

On September 21 there was a very sudden rising in the river, which carried away several of the fences which were in the river, and also took away entirely one of the pens in which several hundred sockeyes were enclosed and ready for spawning.

In spite of these difficulties, the work was continued and the fences again put in place. At the end of the season the officer in charge had the hatchery full of splendid sockeye ova. It is estimated that the spawn secured will number 3,258,000, all in splendid condition. The season has therefore been a successful one.

A flood in the Lakelse River, on which the hatchery is located, occurred on November 13. This is reported to have been the worst of the season. The water rose over the banks so that there were two inches on the floor of the hatchery. Trees washed out by the roots came down the river, and the employees of the hatchery feared that the works would be damaged. Towards the end of November the floods subsided, the weather becoming cooler. The superintendent is Thomas Whitwell, formerly of Victoria.

THE SHINGLE SITUATION.

Review by Chairman McNair of the Shingle Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. McNair was asked to express his views as to the shingle situation in this province. He said that the shingle situation, although it had improved in the last year was still far from satisfactory, and would have to be still further improved before it would be remunerative. The increased price of shingles had been forced upon the mills as a result of the increased price of raw material, shingle bolts having advanced seventy-five cents, and cedar logs being very high. And while the raw material is much higher in price it is also much harder to obtain, thus greatly increasing the expense and difficulties in making shingles.

On the other hand the situation had improved somewhat on account of some of the shingle mills being destroyed by fire during the year and a good many shingle machines being put out of use, and not replaced, thus lessening the danger of overproduction.

There was a slightly better demand from the East, the mills having shut down on the United States Pacific Coast prevented overproduction on the United States side, and removed the danger of American shingles being

Dumped on the Canadian Market.
The fact that half the mills in British Columbia closes down about December 1st for 60 days, also lessened the danger of overproduction. Thus the shingle business will be on a rather better footing in 1906 than it was in 1905, for the curtailment of the production all season and the fact that dealers anticipating lower prices allowed their stocks to run down has left a rather limited supply of manufactured shingles in sight.

There are in British Columbia some 25 mills making shingles, they are with one or two exceptions all members of the British Columbia Shingle Manufacturers' association. This association has by its careful nursing of the situation prevented no less than three lean years in five, and when it is considered what a lean year means, all credit must be given to the association for its efforts. A lean year means that the mills run full blast and make so many shingles that the supply being

Far in Excess of Demand.
They become a glut on the market. No one in particular is benefited as the amount of money involved between the price which means a loss and the price which means a gain to the manufacturer, is small indeed to the consumer. With prices demoralized and great stacks of shingles in the yards, some concerns are being forced to sell at a sacrifice, if not driven to the wall and forced to suspend operations or become financially embarrassed. On the other hand a careful nursing of the industry not for the purpose of increasing prices, but to maintain them if only at present prices, is a very laudable and cost price mark, and

To Prevent Overproduction.
means that twenty-five shingle mills will be sustained nearly all of them in the districts of Vancouver and Westminster. That 1,000 men will be employed in the woods and 700 in the mills, or multiplying this by 5 a total population of 8,500 will earn their living by this means, drawing in wages to the bread winners each year, \$1,250,000 another \$100,000 going in supplies. Thus it is that the shingle industry should receive the moral support and encouragement of the communities that are inter-

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ested for their prosperity means the largely increased prosperity of the province and a public benefaction, as the combined export trade brings into the province yearly a substantial sum to be added to the wealth of the province.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.

The question of how to cure a cold without unnecessary loss of time is one in which we are all more or less interested, for the quicker a cold is gotten rid of the less the danger of pneumonia and other serious diseases. Mr. H. W. Hall, of Waverly, Va., has used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for years and says: "I firmly believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be absolutely the best preparation on the market for colds. I have recommended it to my friends and they all agree with me." For sale by all druggists.

AT VAN ANDA.

Christmas Celebration at the Texada Island Town a Joyous One.

The annual Christmas tree was held in the Presbyterian church at Van Anda on Saturday night, 23rd instant, and was well attended. Santa Claus remembering all the little folks on the island, a fine concert was given before the arrival of the great and mysterious Santa, by local amateurs and school children. The numbers presented by Miss E. Woods, Miss Lacey and the church choir were each received with hearty cheers. Miss Woods' "Dolly and I," in tableau, was highly worthy of special mention. Several local amateurs were the happy recipients of new instruments at the hands of good old Santa Claus, and several citizens received "statuettes," which will be highly prized for years to come. Mr. O. McLeod, one of the amateur actors, received a very handsome equestrian statuette, and as a finale, every child was presented with a bag of sweets for a bottle of fresh milk, and the numerous smiling faces at the close (11 p. m.) proved beyond doubt that the affair

had been a complete success from start to finish. Christmas as usual caused a depletion in the tribe of turkey, and it all other parts of British Columbia were on a par with this island the census must have shown a frightful decrease this month in the turkey and geese colonies. The mines here, on account of the heavy demand for ore by the Coast smelters, worked constantly from the 10th to the 25th, and there is no doubt but that the shipments of ore for 1905 will reach a most respectable figure. The Marble Bay will lead as usual, as it is beyond a doubt the greatest dividend-payer of all the Coast mines. The Copper Queen has during the past few weeks shipped quite a valuable lot of ore to Ladysmith smelter. Mr. Cornell has a nice pile of ore on the tables, which looks to be of good value. This all came out of the old workings; but the mine will not ship until next year, as they have had a large amount of re-rolling to do, and the unwelcome cost of 500 feet of shaft, and its concomitant stopes, winzes and upraises, all full of water when they began, has cost considerable, but the most extensive outlay has been the retelling of shaft and cleaning out the levels after the unwelcome.

There are at present only three or four mines at work, viz., Copper Queen, Marble City, Cornell and Loyal. Considerable additional plant has been placed in position this year, and we all hope to see, during the coming year, the banner output for the Coast, for properties working from shafts. And it looks as if it was probable that many of our rich prospects will mature into mines and become regular ore shippers. Our greatest drawback is that the owners of a number of fine prospects have not the capital to do justice to such prospects as their earmarks would seem to justify.

Residents fully expect to see several zinc properties commence bona fide work with the advent of the New Year. It is not lack of mineral that prevents development--it is that the island has an abundance; but the lack of the necessary capital is the only drawback. The season has been very mild, with an unusual amount of warm rains to date, which have played havoc with the island roads, wherever any heavy traffic exists. The island certainly wants a "good roads" organization, whereby the full value of expenditures can be secured. The heavy winds this winter have thrown more than an average amount of timber across the existing roads, causing extra expense this season.

Forestry Convention.—The secretary of the Canadian Forestry convention has been advised by the authorities of the Canadian Pacific Railway company that the railway arrangements which have been made in regard to British Columbia are that a single fare ticket to Ottawa must be secured between the 1st and 3rd January, 1906, in order to entitle delegates to the Canadian Forestry Convention to free return.

CLARK'S PORK AND BEANS.

Its tastiness is the result of the proper proportions properly cooked and carefully seasoned. Good after an outing.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lover's Dry Soap or powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 3d



It is to the woman we appeal. The woman who is responsible for the cooking and goodness of the daily food. To her we say
CRESCENT
Is a perfect BAKING POWDER.

The Colonist.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week, or mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada (except the city) United Kingdom and the United States, at the following rates:

One year \$5 00
Six months 2 50
Three months 1 25

TO ADVERTISERS—Copy of changes of advertisements intended for next day's insertion must be sent in not later than 6 p. m. each day. Advertisements (other than classified) for insertion in Sunday's issue must be in hand not later than Friday night.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

The Vancouver office of The Colonist has been removed to 612 Hastings street, corner of Howe, where patrons and others will find this paper on file, and where all information may be obtained as to subscription and advertising rates. C. F. Beaven is in charge of the office.

A REVIEW OF 1905.

The year which closed at midnight, December 31st, will probably rank in history as one of the most momentous years of the century. The greatest war which has taken place since the American rebellion, at all events, since the Franco-German war of over thirty years ago, was concluded by what was practically an overwhelming defeat of the Russians, though nominally by a treaty of peace. As one of the results of this war, Great Britain entered into an alliance with Japan, and has also arrived at a most excellent understanding with France, and the year closes with the Empire on a better basis of relations with the other great Powers, than has existed for one hundred years.

Other important events have included the separation of Norway and Sweden, the revolution in Russia, the opening up of the Moroccan question, the reform political movements in the United States, the exposures incident to investigation of the large insurance companies of that country, the resignation of the Balfour ministry, and the formation of the Liberal government under Campbell-Bannerman, the political crisis in India which led to the resignation of Lord Curzon as Viceroy, and the re-organization of the Panama Canal Commission. We have added to the foregoing, the great impetus to the movement for fiscal reform in Great Britain, the problems created by the great masses of unemployed in England, the Coolie disturbances in South Africa, and the unprecedented prosperity and abundant crops, that have characterized the year in Canada and the United States. Our readers will admit that it would be difficult to crowd into the space of twelve months, so many things of epoch-making importance, as belong to the record of the year just closed.

It is not easy to adequately review the happenings of 1905 in the short space available in the editorial columns, especially when so much of the space of the Colonist this morning is taken up with the local developments in the industrial and commercial field.

Turning to the war between Japan and Russia, which stood out most prominent; the land operations were simply a continuation of the successes of the Japanese in the previous year, culminating in the great victory obtained by Field-Marshal Oyama, over General Kuropkin in the memorable battle of Mukden, to which point the Russians had been steadily driven from the South, in a series of hard fought and masterly engagements. At the close of the war, the two armies, largely reinforced, lined up for a life and death struggle, in which nearly one million soldiers were ready to engage. Simultaneously with the offensive preparations of the Japanese on land, for the striking of the final blow, was the signal preparation of Admiral Togo, who met the Baltic fleet under Commander Rojestvensky, and practically annihilated it, thus reducing the chances of Russian success to the point of zero. The position was apparently hopeless, and even if General Linvich, upon the command of the Russian armies had devolved, could have kept the Japanese army at bay, or even defeated them in the expected battle, the Russians had lost too many points in the game to succeed. The hopelessness of their position was further emphasized by the internal state of affairs, which only required the coming to an end of the war, to manifest itself in symptoms of revolution. Nominally, through the intervention of President Roosevelt, the two governments agreed to a temporary cessation of hostilities. The results we know, in peace terms, which by the masterly finesse of M. Sergius Witte, were more favorable to Russia than the fortunes of war would have suggested, or than were really deserved or justified. Closely following upon the treaty of peace, was announced the alliance between Great Britain and Japan, which contemplated and assured a complete understanding between these two nations, and by which each is pledged to defend the other against aggression within certain territorial or diplomatic areas. So far as the British Empire is concerned, this may be said to be the most important result of the war.

To Russia, the war in itself had perhaps less serious consequences than what followed in the heart of the Czar's domains. No sooner had peace been declared than the revolutionary elements manifested themselves, at points widely apart and for various reasons. M. Witte, who had earned great prestige with the Government and people of

Russia, on account of his brilliant services in treating, or, in other words, in making the very best of a bad case, immediately became the central figure in Russian affairs, and to him the Czar naturally turned as his chief adviser and his greatest hope at a critical juncture. He had long been regarded as the strongest and most progressive of Russian statesmen; he had not only demonstrated his great financial ability and resource, as well as tremendous energy and force of character, but he had remained free from the influence of graft which had honey-combed the whole political system of his country. While not radical, or even identified with the Liberal party, he had nevertheless studied the needs of his country, and saw that some measure of representation of government, in harmony with the spirit of the age, was necessary, and he advised His Majesty to concede large measures of political reform. He became Prime Minister and was entrusted with the task of carrying his policy into effect. In the disorganized, distracted, and disaffected condition of the country, the task he undertook, at once became herculean. A new constitution, in which the Czar became a limited monarch, was proclaimed. The censorship of the press was removed, and greater measures of liberty in all matters were extended to all classes of Russia. The Prime Minister's task was rendered doubly difficult and disappointing from the fact that the anticipated support of the Liberal element of Russia was lacking, and the new found liberty only added fire to the zeal of the revolutionaries. Serious uprisings took place, terrible massacres occurred and industrial strikes became general, to quell which, resort to severe military measures was necessary. On the very last day of the year, the Associated Press announced that in the opinion of the government, the backbone of the revolution had been broken, and that while the revolution would continue, it would be confined to peaceful and constitutional channels. If this be true, we may look forward to a gradual reorganization of the Empire on the lines laid down by Premier Witte, and that permanent order may be evolved out of present chaos.

At one time during the year, a serious rupture of international relations, as among Germany, France and Great Britain, seemed to be imminent, over the Moroccan question. Emperor William intervened in the Franco-Moroccan affair, in his usual spectacular manner. It was thought he took the stand he did, insisting upon recognition in all arrangements between President Loubet, of France, and Sultan Aziz, and thinking that Russian isolation through the balance of power on the Continent. It is possible, too, that he desired to weaken the Anglo-French understanding. Nothing more serious happened however, than the downfall of the French minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, and the coming of the one of the French statesmen, which undoubtedly was achieved by the diplomacy of the Kaiser. French prestige in Morocco probably remains stronger than before, and professions of friendly regard towards both France and Great Britain, have been forthcoming from the German Emperor and German statesmen, with peace relations more assured than ever. Whatever effect Emperor William's stagey visit to his Royal yacht to the King of Sweden and the Czar of Russia was intended to have, was promptly counteracted by a review in force of the British fleet in Northern waters, Britain's prestige remaining undisputed.

Another great change in European affairs took place in the separation of Norway and Sweden. About the middle of the year, Norway declared for independence, and possibility of war again loomed on the horizon. King Oscar of Sweden at first took a decided stand against the attitude of Norway, but the latter was insistent and determined, and the good sense of the two countries finally prevailed. It became evident to the government and people of Sweden, that a union which could only be maintained at the expense of a resort to arms, could not be a lasting satisfactory one, and the details were amicably arranged, and Prince Charles of Denmark was selected as King Haakon VII; and within six months, a complete but peaceful revolution was effected. The example of Norway may have other and important consequences. Hungary has ambitions to separate from Austria, and has already made a significant move in that direction. Whether it will be as successful and expeditions in the latter case as in the former, remains to be seen.

In South Africa, the matter of greatest interest to the British Empire was the latest link in the chain, binding Cairo to the Cape, in the opening of the giant bridge over the gorge of the Zambesi at Victoria Falls, practically opening free traffic from the long distance of the Continent, and the country, lately a field of exploration only, is now served by the most modern railway trains. The other events of importance is the granting of Home Rule to the Transvaal and the appointment of Lord Selborne as High Commissioner, in the stead of Lord Milner. The first task of the new governor was the investigation of the Coolie trouble, which at one time promised to be most embarrassing. With characteristic energy, he made a most thorough report on the situation, and formulated a plan of operation for the settlement of the difficulties, which if permitted to remain, will no doubt afford a permanent solution. Germany, in dealing with her colonies, the South-West has been less fortunate than Great Britain. Her troubles with the Hereros has cost her \$65,000,000 and many lives to date, and the end is not yet in sight.

In India we have had a strained political situation over the conflict of authority between the civil and military heads in control there, with the result that Lord Kitchener was sustained by the Imperial authorities, and that Lord Curzon resigned. It was inevitable as a choice between two diametrically opposite policies that either one or the other of these two strong men would resign, compromise, consistent with the positions they held. The hopelessness of their position was further emphasized by the great question which of the two was right, or nearest right, in the interests of the Empire. The government acted and the situation was relieved. Lord Minto has succeeded Lord Curzon as viceroy, and, needless to say, his appointment was exceedingly popular in Canada, and we are probably right in saying in India as well, because whatever else Lord Curzon was, he was not a favorite there. Apart from the war, the scene of which was in Asia, there was the significant movement throughout the Orient to buy American goods. This arises from a feeling and a condition of affairs that may have far-reaching results for the continent of America. It is allied with and is part of the awakening of China to a sense of its own dignity and possibilities as a nation with 400,000,000 of people.

In addition to what has already been referred to, the year has been a busy one in European politics. France, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Greece, Rou-

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She says: "I brought several bottles home with me and would very much like to renew the quantity" (25c. a bottle).
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LOOK OUT FOR THE ELECTRIC SIGN.

mania and Austria-Hungary each has had a crisis to deal with. The problem involved in the last-named is somewhat allied with that of Norway and Sweden, but much more difficult. France completed in 1905 the separation of church and state, and abolished the concordat of Bologna. The allied powers have forced the Sultan of Turkey to concede them financial control of Macedonia, and armed mountaineers have kept alive the perennial warfare in the Balkans. The Czar has summoned another Hague conference, and in August last there was an international peace conference held at Brussels, the signs of the times thus pointing more and more to the ultimate goal of arbitration for the settlement of all international disputes.

Great Britain, with expanding commerce and prosperity in certain lines of industry, nevertheless suffered internally from a lack of employment for her people, the natural and logical outcome of free trade carried to its ultimate conclusion. We have referred to the political crisis which brought the resignation of one ministry and the formation of another, one the direct antithesis of the other, in all its political and mental characteristics. Wales experienced a remarkable religious revival, which extended also to the city of London; while in Scotland the two branches of the Presbyterian Church have been able to reconcile their differences by compromise in the division of church properties.

The history of the United States for the year 1905 has been remarkable for two things in particular—the reaction against "bossism," "graft" and corruption in state and municipal government, made manifest in a number of the states and in large cities; and in the exhaustive examination into methods adopted by the leading trusts and companies, during which many startling facts were brought to light that have resulted in extensive reorganization and reform. This reactionary wave against the power and methods of moneyed men in politics and business has pretty well swept throughout the entire country; at least its influence has been felt everywhere and in every department of state. It is now a straight fight against graft in its form and against the control of politics by the interests of powerful cliques. It may be spasmodic, or it may lead to a permanent reform of political conditions. In contrast, however, with the corruption and crookedness that have been exposed, is the great commercial and industrial prosperity which reigns throughout the country. The United States has had the largest crops, the biggest bank clearings, the most extensive output of minerals and volume of trade in her history. Of more or less local interest was the Lewis and Clark Exposition, which was financially a complete success, and incidentally of considerable benefit to British Columbia.

Coming now to Canada, there is nothing but prosperity to record—good crops, busy industries, large dividends, increased trade and plenty of money in circulation and for all the industrial and commercial requirements of the country. This prosperity and expansion have been most marked in the Northwest, where phenomenal crops have been marketed, where population is pouring in in an unprecedented way, and where railways are being built and projected in all directions. Historically, the record has been unusually important, even memorable, in two particulars—the practical inauguration of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the formation of two new provinces, which, by the way, has revived and intensified one or two old political issues, the outcome of which is problematical as yet.

In British Columbia nothing has transpired, except a strike and lockout in the Nanaimo coal mines, to disturb the even tenor of our steady progress, and a continued return to a position of political and business solidarity, with increasing confidence in our financial stability and political future. We enter the New Year with the brightest of prospects in regard to mining, agriculture, lumbering, fishing, trade, commerce and development generally.

Among the great men in public place who departed life, the year was marked by the death of John Hay, poet, statesman and diplomatist, in the United States; Silvela, in Spain; Gomez, in Cuba; Tanagino, in Italy; Hon. Raymond Prefontaine and Senator Wark, in Canada. The world has also lost Sir Henry Irving and Joseph Jefferson, taken from the stage; General Lew Wallace, Jules Verne, George MacDonald and Mrs. Dodge, who have laid down their pens; Bouguereau, Von Menzel, Boughton, Henner and Verstegen, who have laid down their brushes; and Dr. Barnardo, the friend of the homeless.

There have been some substantial contributions to science and discovery. Wireless telegraphy has made rapid progress; aerial navigation has been practically solved by a series of successful experiments; the first steamer propelled by turbine engines, which promises to revolutionize the methods of ocean transportation, crossed the Atlantic; Mr. Burke, biologist, made an important discovery, for which has been claimed the creation of life out of inorganic matter by the use of radium, in connection with sterilized fluid in tubes; extensive observations were made of the solar eclipse, which, however, were only partially successful; Captain Amundsen, whose feat was discussed editorially in yesterday's Colonist, succeeded for the first time in carrying a ship through the Northwest Passage.

The record of disasters, including storms, shipwrecks, earthquakes, conflagrations, etc., was not so gruesome as that of the previous year, but was nevertheless sufficiently serious. Cyclones visited several parts of the United States, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, the Korean Straits and Natal, with a loss of several thousand lives. Five hundred lives were lost in an earthquake in Calabria, and fifteen thousand by the earthquake which centred in Lahore. Disastrous conflagrations occurred in Odessa as a result of the rioting; and many million dollars' worth of property were

destroyed in New Orleans and in Hot Springs.

Taken on the whole, the year just closed has been an exceedingly memorable one, when we consider the vast importance of some of the events which we have outlined.

GOOD LUCK FOR 1906.

(Written for The Colonist.)

Fellow citizens! be patient and hear me to the end. I want to suggest a way in which I am certain you can bring good luck, blessings on your homes, and a contented mind. Do not be alarmed; I am not a collector for any charity, nor do I want you to send me any money—all I want you to do is to think with me. Have we done anything during the year that has gone that might bring a blessing upon this one? And could we do more? Have we shown in anyway our gratitude to the One who blesses and governs the world, who can make us poor and make us rich? Many years ago I was poor, and often in want of the means of doing the things that were necessary to the station of life in which I had pleased God to place me. I worked hard, and had no extravagances in any way; still I was always behind hand, therefore I was not in a position to help anyone without giving away money which I really owed. I prayed to God to help me, and promised Him should He ever see fit to give me money of my own, I would devote 10 per cent. of it to helping others around me who were in need. The time unexpectedly came, and I have since tried to keep my promise, and He has blessed me abundantly. All money which passes through my hands I put away 10 per cent., waiting to be shown how it should be spent. I do not give it to any one fund, but when a need comes to my notice I am able and willing to give. At the end of the year, if I find there is anything over, think of those of my friends who have to struggle, as I once did, and put to them a sum, as a little surprise, and they can thank the Giver of All Good, as it really comes from Him.

Once a friend of mine told me, what has impressed me ever since; she was in great trouble—some interest had to be paid by a certain date, or she would lose her home. She did not know where to get the money; she prayed to God to help her in her distress. One morning her letters came, and amongst them one which looked like a bill. She threw it to one side, with a sigh, and had fallen from Heaven. And so it had. On her knees she thanked God, and prayed that He would pour his blessings on the sender. How I envied that sender, for truly the "prayer of the righteous is available in much." He or she was certainly a servant of the living God, for God must have put it into his mind to do this deed. Dollars and cents do not rain down from Heaven, and how could God answer her prayer, except through some servant of His on earth? There are lots of societies—God bless them!—who help the sick, the aged and starving, but to whom can those who want a few dollars to save their property to them, like this friend of mine, and keep them from the begging class? A few dollars at some time means a great deal to many people. I have heard of a man who had a few dollars, and he was so worried and troubles—quite as hard to bear. Could you not make up your mind to try this, say, for luck this year—put away even five per cent. of what you spend on your own? I would not let it go for as long as you like; but do not use it for anything else. If you have once devoted it to God's service, I am sure a good cause will be brought to your notice, and then how easy to give; but do not do it with parade or ostentation—"Let not your left hand know what your right hand doeth." If you are in business, and you want to devote so much of what you make to God's service, do you think you will suffer. I am sure you will not. "I will reply saith the Lord." Why is it that so many that are born rich become poor? It is God's will. Why is it that so many that are born poor become rich? It is God's will. All the skill and work can have no avail, if God wills it otherwise, and you know in your heart of hearts it is so. "The blessing of the Lord maketh rich and He adds no sorrow to it." If we only could make up our mind to give what we are able. Have you ever looked over the list of different charities, and wondered, as I have done, why some of those we know are rich, give so little, and those that have little give so much? I believe it is because the latter do arrange as I have told you, and then when something turns up which they take a special interest in, they have the means ready and are willing to give, and "God loveth a cheerful giver." When I have had to ask for help, I find some of the rich very hard to get anything from. They say "Why am I always begged from?" and a continued return to a position of political and business solidarity, with increasing confidence in our financial stability and political future. We enter the New Year with the brightest of prospects in regard to mining, agriculture, lumbering, fishing, trade, commerce and development generally.

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HERE THEY ARE!

A nice range of dress pieces the usual prices for which are from 30c to 45c per yd. We will clear at, per yd 15c
They are in Black, Colors and Fancies. Excellent wearing materials.

25 pieces Fancy Dress Goods in self colors, Plaid and Tweed effects. Usual price from 50c to 75c. They must go now at, per yd 25c

A grand lot of Plain and Figured Mohairs. We will cut right down to away below what the manufacturer paid for his raw material. Usual price 75c per yd. At this Sale, per yd 25c

15 pieces 54-inch Tweeds, a choice selection of high class patterns. Were \$1.25 per yd. Sale price, per yd 75c

Several bolts high-class Meltons. Were 55c yd. Sale price, yd 35c
Excellent material for school and home dresses.

15 pieces of Plaids—all the clans. Were 50c yd. Sale price, yd 25c

A few very fine Fancy Sicilians, very choice. Were 90c per yd. Sale price, per yd 50c

We Challenge Any Other House in B. C. to Match these Goods for Quality and Price. You can Fit yourself and your children out for the year at prices less than what the Raw Material Cost the Manufacturer.

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D. A. 580

have received, although they may have deserved it more.

"No more than others I receive, yet God has given me more."

Oh, may I ever grateful be and strive to serve my Lord."

Will you start and try how it works—say "I will devote five per cent. or even less; but remember those that 'sow plentifully shall reap also plentifully.' If you start by putting away a certain amount, be sure and keep to it, at any rate for the year. There can be no blessing or good luck for those that turn back; also that would be a poor way of proving the goodness of God."

I trust in feeble words may attract some of you, and that you may think seriously of giving this a trial; and if you succeed, try and bring it to the mind of others, which may bring a blessing upon them and a double blessing on yourself. I will join with you in praying that God may see fit to prosper you, so long as your capital if you like for those that are poor and need it, and that you may be able to help them. I will then live in hope when our works are over, we may be amongst those that hear it said:

"Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful in a few things; I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

—Cem.

Let's and Canadian Office and Pocket Diaries for 1906—big line at Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Louis James will probably revive "Virginis" when he visits Victoria a few weeks hence.

Smoke

Mainland

and

British Lion Cigars

Every cigar branded
Insist on having them.
For sale everywhere.

Snaps in Fancy Goods

We are clearing all our Fancy Goods out at a discount of 20 to 30 per cent.

Splendid Chance for New Year's Gifts

Victoria Book & Stationery Company, Ltd.

AH WING & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS,

160 Government Street

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE NEW STOCK OF CHOICE NEW FALL AND WINTER SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS. PRICES VERY REASONABLE. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS MADE UP IN THE LATEST STYLES. A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. GIVE US A TRIAL.

HAZELTON and BULKLEY VALLEY

Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Small pack train in connection with business. Fifteen years in business at Hazelton. DROP ME A LINE.

R. S. SARGENT, HAZELTON, B. C.

BEGINNERS' DANCING CLASS

Will form Thursday, January 4, at 8 p.m.

M. LESTER, M. of D.

A. O. U. W. Hall. Phone M1889.
Private Lessons in Ballroom and Fancy Dancing.

CORRIG : : COLLEGE

Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B. C.

Select Day and Boarding College for Boys. Senior Class personally prepared for Business Life, or Professional or University Examinations. Junior Class for younger boys 8 to 12 years. Inclusive and strictly moderate monthly fees. Phone A743.
Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

The Sprott-Shaw
BUSINESS
University
VANCOUVER, B. C.

330 HASTINGS ST., W.
Offers a Choice of 2 to 4 Positions
To every graduate. Students always in Great Demand.

Commercial, Pitman and Gregg Short hand, Telegraphy, Typewriting (on the standard makes of machines), and Languages, taught by competent specialists.
R. J. SPROTT, B. A., Principal.
H. A. SCRIVEN, B. A., Vice-Principal.
H. M. ROBERTS, Gregg Shorthand.
H. C. SKINNER, Pitman Shorthand.



ALPINA
Milk Chocolate
Children Love It,
Parents Praise it,
All Like it.
5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 40c.
CYRUS H. BOWES
CHEMIST
98 Government St., near Yates St.

Fernwood Road
\$600 CASH
—AND—
\$30 Per Month
Will buy an eight roomed modern dwelling, with attic and cellar.
LOT 60 x 130 Feet
Owner leaving city and must sell.
P. R. BROWN, Ltd.
30 BROAD STREET
Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428

Weather Strips
They prevent drafts.
They save fuel.
They insure comfort.
Try them.
Sold and fitted by
J. P. BURGESS
CARPENTER, 10 Broughton St.

H. J. Bray Commission Agent
And dealer in Pickled, Dried, Smoked and Canned Fish.
Consignments and Correspondence Solicited
Established 35 Years. P. O. Box 351
HONOLULU, H. T.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS
Ladies' Summer Dresses dyed suitable colors for Fall and Winter wear. Gents' Summer Suits dyed dark colors for Fall and Winter wear. Overcoats cleaned and dyed. All our work Guaranteed Tailor Pressed.

Remember the Place
Hearns & Renfrew
141 Yates St. Tel. 200.
We call for and deliver.

MISTLETOE
JAY & CO., 13 BROAD ST.
VICTORIA. Phone 700

C. A. MCGREGOR
Carpenter and Contractor
Small Job Work a Specialty
95 YATES STREET

Landed Ex S. S. Ping Suey. A Shipment of
Buchanan's Popular Scotch Whiskies
CONSISTING OF
SPECIAL RED SEAL (Known as House of Commons)
BLACK AND WHITE
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD
The "ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" is a new brand on this market, specially imported for the holidays. It costs a little more than ordinary Scotch Whiskies; but, then, nothing is too good for Victorians. The "Royal Household Scotch Whisky" may be had of Bell & Co., Dixie H. Ross & Co., West End Grocery Co., F. Carne, Windsor Grocery, Saunders Grocery Co.

FOR THE CHILDREN
HUNTLEY & PALMER'S MIXED BISCUITS, 2 lbs for 25c
NEW MIXED NUTS, 2 lbs for 25c
The WEST END GROCERY CO.
S. J. HEALD, Manager.

Use telephone to Duncan.

English Plated Ware
Spoons Forks Tea-Spoons
Triple and Quadruple Plate Fruit Knives, Dessert Knives, Fish Carvers, Serviette Rings.
NEW STYLES OF NEAT BREAKFAST CUPSETS.
HAVE YOU SEEN THOSE OAK BUTTER-DISHES?—A distinct novelty, and easily sent by mail.
FOX'S CUTLERY STORE
78 GOVERNMENT STREET

A SNAP
TO LET—restaurant; first class, central location; fully equipped with new furniture, which can be purchased at a bargain. Apply
A. W. BRIDGMAN,
41 Government St.
New Year's Gifts
We have a nice lot of goods suitable for New Year's Gifts, at reduced prices, during this week.
GIVE US A CALL.
A. Edwards, 57 Yates St.

THE INVERTAVISH NURSERY
Having been leased to Mrs. Flewin from 22nd December, will change its name to "FLEWIN'S GREENHOUSES." All accounts from that date to be sent in to Mrs. Flewin.
LADIES!
Have Your Own
COMINGS
Made Into
SWITCHES
etc., at
MRS. KOSCHE'S, 55 DOUGLAS STREET

Xmas Flowers
The Best of everything
in Season

A. J. WOODWARD
Store, 33 Fort St. Greenhouses, Ross Bay.
Tel. 918. Tel. 235.

SIX ACRES
AND
2-Storey 12 Roomed House
Garden and orchard, in city limits. Terms.
\$7,000
Money to Loan
E. A. Harris & Co.
35 FORT STREET

BICYCLES STORED
What to do with the bicycle in the winter is often a problem. Many wheels are ruined by dampness and lack of attention, too. We will keep your bicycle nice and dry until you need it again in the spring, and only charge you one dollar.
THOS. PLIMLEY, Prop.
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Christmas Presents
in all kinds of
Toilet Goods, Perfumes Etc.
At lowest prices ever offered
B. C. DRUG STORE
Tel. 356. 27 Johnson Street.
J. TEAGUE, PROPRIETOR.

FOR THE CHILDREN
HUNTLEY & PALMER'S MIXED BISCUITS, 2 lbs for 25c
NEW MIXED NUTS, 2 lbs for 25c
The WEST END GROCERY CO.
S. J. HEALD, Manager.

Use telephone to Chilliwack.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT CURRENT RATES
Heisterman & Co.
Local News
Ask your dealer for Amherst Solid Leather Shoes.
Won the Auto.—The automobile which was raffled at the Grotto on Saturday evening was won by D. E. Campbell, with ticket No. 466.

Friendly Help.—A meeting of the Friendly Help association will be held tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock at the Market hall. A full attendance of members is requested as important business is to be considered.

New Year Excursion.—On the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, today excursion rates will be in effect between all stations. The regular train service will be in effect. Round trip tickets are issued good to return not later than tomorrow.

Poultry Association.—Tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, at the city hall, a meeting of the Victoria Poultry and Pet Stock association will be held. A full attendance is requested as business of importance is to be dealt with. This will be the last meeting before the show.

Savoy Theatre.—A grand new bill of all star artists for the New Year has been arranged. The management have secured the following new faces: Dr. Shields and Melting, Novelty entertainers; Beatrice Hall and Julia Rawell, operatic vocalists; Jennie Pierce, serio, and Mabel, Pearl and John Cassidy in an original hornpipe skit, together with the Savoy stock company in a musical satire, called "Wax Works," with John Fielding, Meadows and Lassare, Miss Clare and others in the cast. A banner bill and a happy and prosperous New Year to all, is the heartfelt wish of the Savoy management.

C. J. South Retires.—The Vancouver News-Advertiser of Saturday says: "Mr. C. J. South intends retiring from the position of superintendent of the Children's Aid Society next week. He will place his resignation in the hands of the government immediately. When interviewed by a 'News-Advertiser' reporter last night regarding the matter Mr. South stated that since his appointment in 1902 he had received no remuneration of any kind from the government and that at present there were over 75 children under his charge. It is not known what action the government will take in the matter, but it is altogether likely that a successor will be appointed."

Mr. Morse Coming.—Under the caption "Mr. Morse Coming Again," the Vancouver News-Advertiser, whose editor is P. Carter Cotton, M. P., prints the following significant paragraph: "Mr. Frank H. Morse, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, according to private advice received by the Vancouver coast early in January, accompanied by representatives of the engineering staff of the company. It is presumed that his business is in connection with again approaching the local legislature, which will convene on January 11th, for a subsidy. During almost the whole of last session, Mr. Morse was in Victoria, and his farewell words, after his proposal had not been favorably considered, will be remembered."

Women in Prison.—Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Jackson are still in jail at Vancouver. During their imprisonment the two women have been supplied with meals from the Blackburn house, which it was understood they were to pay for themselves, says the Advertiser. The matron, Mrs. Raymond, says that when she first went into the prison, Mrs. Jackson told her there was money in her purse to pay for her supplies, and, in fact, Mrs. Jackson had at that time \$10 or \$12. When the bill for the food came in yesterday, Mrs. Jackson informed the chief of police that the money did not belong to her, as she had given another creditor an order for it two days before. "This being the case it is difficult to see how the money can be touched, and in the meantime the question arises who will pay the board bill if it is to be paid at all."

"Looks Like Templeman."—Under the caption, "Looks Like Templeman," the Vancouver News-Advertiser prints the following special Ottawa despatch: "It will be a month or so before the vast portfolio in the government is filled, but when it is there is very little doubt Senator Templeman will get his long-deferred promotion and British Columbia will get cabinet representation in the proper sense. This was promised by Premier Laurier before he came into power and would have been granted long ago, so it is said here, but advantage was taken of the kicking propensity of certain members of the Liberal party. These difficulties seem to have been faded over as letters and resolutions are pouring in from all parts of British Columbia favoring Templeman. Eastern politicians and the press say he has earned his promotion."

No danger of your sole coming off when put on by the Goodyear lock-stitch machine. Men's sewn soles, 75c; ladies, 50c. Jackson & Smith, 52 Fort Street.

If you are leaving town by boat or train, ring up 'Phone 240. Had have your baggage promptly delivered by Pacific Transfer Co.

Heating and cooking stoves. Largest stock in the city at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

The Afternoon Tea at "The Palm," 44 Fort St., is one of the things to be participated in to enable one to realize the full value of such a resort.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

OLD YEAR OUT
NEW YEAR IN
Watch Night Services Held Yesterday in Majority of City Churches.

A large number of Victorians took advantage of the services in several of the city churches to watch the passing of the old year in religious devotions. In all of the churches in which services were held the attendance was very large. Special services had been arranged for some of the churches, but in the majority, the congregations ushered in the New Year in silent prayer. Among the churches at which the watch night services were held were at the St. John's, St. James's, St. Barnabas, Metropolitan Methodist and Centennial Methodist. At the St. John's church, Rev. Percival Jones delivered a very impressive address to the large number present. Rev. W. Baugh Allen occupied the pulpit of the St. James' church. There was a very large attendance at the Metropolitan Methodist church, where Rev. K. B. Adams occupied the pulpit and delivered a very impressive and eloquent address, urging his hearers to take assistance from the Almighty and begin and keep the New Year in a better manner. Many of his listeners were very much affected and a large number signified their intention of commencing the New Year in a better manner. As at the Metropolitan, so it was with the Centennial Methodist, where Rev. S. J. Thompson conducted the services, which were arranged in keeping with the season of the year. At St. Barnabas, Rev. E. G. Miller conducted the services at which there was a very fair attendance. On the whole the attendance at the churches was much better than in previous years.

The Salvation Army also conducted watch night services, commencing with an open air service, and concluding at midnight with an enrollment of soldiers. A number of recruits took advantage of this opportunity to enlist with the army.

Annual Dinner.—The annual dinner of the proprietors, office staff and employees of the City Company, Limited, was held Saturday evening in the spacious dining room of the King Edward Hotel. Plates were laid for 46 people, and full justice was done to an excellent repast provided by Mrs. Patterson. Sydney R. Newton, manager of the company, presided as chairman and was ably assisted by Robert Henry Lewis and William Henry Lewis. The function proved a most happy one and the many speakers told of the cordial relations existing between the company and its employees. The dinner was enlivened by several songs and toasts, all joining in the old refrain, "For They Are Jolly Good Fellows."

Patent Report.—Below will be found a list of American patents recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Can., and Washington, D. C. Information relating to any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm: No. 784,346—Messrs. Pilsoudsky & Ragazine, St. Petersburg, Russia, method of cultivating plants and the like; No. 785,457, Messrs. R. H. Green, Kensington Park, So. Australia, bottles to prevent the fraudulent refilling of the same; No. 785,608, Albert Berland, Lawrence, Mass., registering mechanism for teapin game; No. 789,758, Messrs. Reynolds & Bechard, Montreal, Que., a device for processing waste; No. 805,713, Robert H. Cobb, Rat Portage, Ont., semaphores; No. 806,027, Arthur E. Vance, Forest, Ont., fastening device; No. 806,250, Joseph Elz, Gagne, Aluminic, Que., life preserver; No. 806,625, Eugene Beecher, Derby, Conn., process of manufacturing rubber shoe uppers.

Boyd-Wildemere.—A genuine surprise was sprung on Victoria's theatrical folk yesterday evening, when the announcement was made of the marriage of Miss Alice Richard, otherwise known as Miss Alice Wildemere, to Frank C. Boyd, only son of Mrs. C. A. Boyd, manageress of the Strand Hotel. The wedding ceremony, which was a very quiet affair, was performed by Rev. G. K. B. Adams in the parlor of the Strand Hotel, there being present besides the contracting parties and the mother of the groom, Mr. and Mrs. M. Nagel, Mrs. H. Fletcher and Gustavus Moerman. Little Miss Helen Fletcher was the ringbearer. The bride wore a very unique and historical lace veil, over a century old, which had been worn at the marriage of Mrs. Boyd's mother and grandmother. Mrs. Boyd has for several years been known to the patrons of the vaudeville theatres of the Pacific slope as a singer of illustrated songs, and of recent weeks has been performing at the Savoy orchestral staff.

OBITUARY.

The funeral of the late Dennis Driscoll will take place on Thursday next from his late residence, 173 Simcoe street, at 9 o'clock, and half an hour later from the Roman Catholic cathedral.

Xmas Cosy Corners.—Smith & Champion, 100 Douglas St., make cosy corners and cushions to fit any corner or place. Prices moderate. Phone 718.

Senior Rugby, at Oak Bay, Monday, 11 a. m.

Morris Chairs, Tables, Oilcloths, Agate ware, etc., purchased from Elington the House Furnisher, will entitle you to coupons for the drawing, December 30th, 53 Douglas St., Balmoral Block.

All up-to-date conveniences for the travelling public are found on the "North Coast Limited" train of the Northern Pacific.

Carpet Squares, Hearth Rugs, Mats, Linoleum, Oilcloth and Japanese Matting at Smith & Champion's, 100 Douglas street. Call and see them.

Victoria vs. Vancouver, Rugby 11 a. m. Monday.

Whittaker and Canadian Almanacs for 1906; also new supply of customs tariff. Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Limited.

Senior Rugby, at Oak Bay, Monday, 11 a. m.

Hot from the Oven.—Perrin's Fancy Biscuits, Arrowroot, Abernethy, Sultanas, Tea Biscuits, Graham Wafers, Oyster Crackers, 15c per lb. Robinson's.

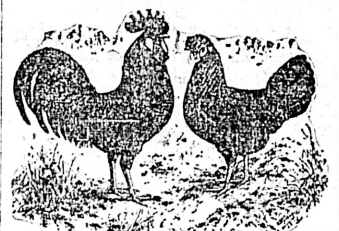
Victoria vs. Vancouver, Rugby 11 a. m. Monday.

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

Resolved.—Resolved, that you make your work in the kitchen easier for the New Year than it has been during the past. After you have made the resolution, come down to 80 Douglas street and get a Bread Maker (it kneads bread in three minutes), a Cake Mixer (it whips cream, beats eggs and mixes cake), a self-basting Roast Pan (it cooks the meat thoroughly and requires very little attention. R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

Piano Player Perfection
Has been reached in the
APOLLO
PERFECT IN ITS SIMPLICITY.
PERFECT IN ITS CONTROL OF EXPRESSION.
PERFECT IN ITS OUTWARD BEAUTY.
Reasonable in price—only \$250—
On Easy Payments, at
FLETCHER BROS.
GOVERNMENT STREET

WHY COUGH?
WHEN
HALL'S PULMONIC COUGH CURE
WILL CURE YOU
Price 50c per Bottle
CENTRAL DRUG STORE
N. E. COR. YATES & DOUGLAS



POULTRY SHOW
Victoria Poultry and Pet Stock Association's
ANNUAL SHOW
JANUARY 10th. to 13th., 1906
Entries close on 5th of January. Largest prize list ever offered. Catalogues may be had from
W. A. JAMESON
Sec.-Treas. 71 Fort Street

YOUR CHANCE
Without Taking Any Chances
You have an opportunity to get a
SCOTCH TWEED SUIT
Worth \$35.00
For \$25.00
We have only a few left. Call at once.
PEDEN'S
Merchant Tailor
36 FORT STREET

Use telephone to New Westminster.

See Page 13 for
CAMPBELL'S
SALE OF SALES
1906
New Year's Gifts
1906
A pleasant surprise for a friend on New Year's Day would be a nice Diamond or other Gem Ring from our stock.
We have rings at all prices, from \$1.00 up, and can give you some special bargains for the occasion.
C. E. REDFERN 43 Government Street

J. A. SAYWARD,
ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.
Sashes, Doors and Wood Work
of all kinds
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Etc.

Capital Planing and Saw Mills Co.
Orchard and Government Streets, Victoria, British Columbia.
Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of all Kinds
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths, Shingles, Mouldings, etc.
P. O. BOX 363 LEMON, GONNASON & COMPANY, TELEPHONE 77

For Lumber, Sash Doors
and all kinds of Building Material, go to
The Taylor Mill Co., Ltd. Ltd.
MILL, OFFICE AND YARDS, NORTH GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C. P. O. BOX 628. TEL. 564.

JAMES LEIGH & SONS
LUMBER
Sashes, Doors, Trim, Moulding, Lath, Shingles and Band Sawing, Mantels, Grates and Tiles at Moderate Prices.
Foot of Pleasant St.
Telephone 397

MANTELS, In Oak, Cedar or Fir \$8.00 up
GRATES, Coal, Wood or Gas. In Brass, Oxidized Copper or Black \$7.00 up
TILES, A Choice Selection To Choose From
Phone 758 **WILLIAMS & MELLIS** 28 Broad Street

HOLIDAY GOODS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Japanese Fancy Goods
Just arrived by the SS. Iyo Maru, a large consignment of Japanese Fancy Goods and Notions; the very latest and most up-to-date patterns in Silk Goods, Curios, Bronze Wares, Satsuma and Cloisonne Ware, Brass and Lacquered Wares, Porcelains and Handsomely Carved Furniture, etc.
30 Per Cent. Discount On All Sales For 30 Days
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF FINE HOLIDAY GOODS.
YOKOHAMA BAZAAR, 152 Government St., A. WANIBE Prop.

HOLIDAY SPECIALTIES
—IN—
HANDSOME NECKWEAR FOR LADIES
Big Reduction in DRESS SKIRTS and MILLINERY for the Holidays at
M. A. VIGOR'S, 88 Yates Street

JAPANESE FANCY GOODS
NEW YEAR'S SALE
And Second Grand Prize Drawing Competition
FIFTY prizes, ranging in value from \$75 down to 50c., to be drawn for January 22. Every purchaser to the value of 50c. receives a numbered ticket, entitling the holder to a draw for these prizes. The first prize is a very large and handsome Japanese Vase.
Apart from the prize drawing competition, we are giving a present to every purchaser to the extent of 50 cents and upwards; the value of this present always to be governed by amount of purchase.
Balmoral Block **J. M. NAGANO & CO.** 61 Douglas St

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Theory of the Arc—Paper Pipes for Gas—Altitude of Northern Lights—The New Alchemy—Warmth of Subways—A Hard Problem—A Beetle's Resurrection—Invisible Wire—Beach Burning—The New Glass.

The electric arc has been explained by Prof. J. J. Thompson on the assumption that the positive and negative electrodes emit electrified corpuscles or ions which, under the influence of electric repulsion, travel across the space of the arc, and bombard the opposite electrode. The electric current itself is supposed to be conveyed by these ions, and their bombardment produces the high temperature of the electrodes. In a British Royal Society paper, Mr. A. A. C. Swinton describes experiments with a magnet showing that positively and negatively charged particles actually do cross in the arc, proving as he believes, the absolute correctness of the theory.

Gas pipes of paper, as tried in Europe, are reported to have advantages and are very tight and cheaper than metal. In making them, Manila paper is first cut into strips having a width equal to the length of the section. The strips are dipped into melted asphalt, tightly wound to the right thickness around a core of iron rod or pipe, and coated under pressure with a layer of sand. The core being then removed, the outside of the pipe is water-tight.

The height of the aurora borealis seems to vary greatly. The spectral light has been seen touching the earth in Arctic regions, but measurements made during a recent aurora near London show that the red could not have been much less than 600 miles high, the green being much nearer the earth's surface.

Late observation has suggested that the disintegration products of radioactive elements do not always yield helium, and that silver is formed by the disintegration of lead.

An engineering surprise is the warmth of city subways. It was expected that they would be warmer than the outer air in winter and cooler in summer, but experience has shown that they are always warmer unless artificially cooled. This is partly due to the heat from the respiration of passengers and partly to that from the transformation of the energies brought into use for lighting and for traction. The air of the tunnels of the Paris, Metropolitan, and the New York subway is found to be about 6 degrees F. warmer in summer than that outside, and it is estimated that in the New York subway the air must be renewed about 200 times every twenty-four hours. Forced ventilation by fans seems necessary to make such tunnels endurable in the hottest weather.

But but five flies per week were set in London last year by petroleum lamps. This gives importance to the problem of producing a cheap safety lamp, and an association of the leading English grocers has offered a handsome prize for a lamp costing not more than fifty cents, that shall be as safe as a common candle under all conditions of ignorance or carelessness. Though this is the fifth time the prize has been offered, no satisfactory invention has been found.

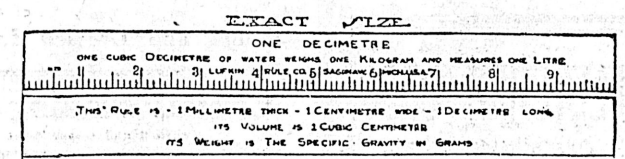
A Japanese beetle, of a species as yet undetermined, lately came into the possession of Prof. Smythe, a Tokyo entomologist, in a singular way. Hearing a faint gnawing sound in a Japanese flower-stand, the owner bored into the wood, when he discovered the beetle larva, which had been there several years. Since reaching the open air, the worm has developed wings and grown into a fine specimen.

The present decay of the land is found by Sir Archibald Geikie to be sufficient, even should it not be accelerated, to reduce the dry land to the level of the sea, and threaten another flood, in a comparatively short time.

Invisible platinum wire is stated to have been drawn by the late Henry F. Read a third of a century ago. Several yards were made, in lengths of three feet or less, and when wound upon a white cord it could be felt but ordinarily could not be seen although its shadow was visible. The wire was drawn through, as fine a hole as could be conveniently drilled. When the platinum was reduced to this size it was coated with silver and again drawn through the die. This was



DIAGRAM SHOWING COMPARATIVE SIZES OF U.S. LIQUID QUART AND LITRE



New York.—That the metric system must supplant that motley crowd of mediaeval survivals, the so-called English weights and measures, is as evident as that the Dark Ages are no more.

The battle of the standards is on. Publicists and statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic are seeking to overthrow a method with which for centuries two great nations have been bled. The time is at hand when the Anglo-Saxon race will discard the jumble of inaccurate equivalents and unrelated ratios, and join a world, from which it has long stood aloof, in adopting a civilized metric system.

Leaders of the movement, both here and in Great Britain, are co-operating with the same end in view. Whichever country first puts to flight the forces of tradition and prejudice, the other will share the fruits of its victory. Once the United States or the United Kingdom throws its relic of feudalism into the scrap heap the other cannot hope to maintain its obsolete mode of determining values and dimensions.

Efforts will be made this winter, by the introduction of a bill at Washington making the use of the metric system compulsory, to give the United States a scientific and accurate means of carrying on the manufacture and commerce.

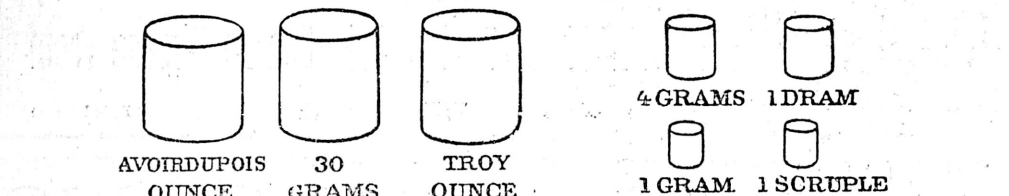
Pressure at the same time is being brought upon the British parliament to pass similar legislation and the Decimal Association of Great Britain and other societies are doing all they can to bring about the needed reforms. The agitation has spread to every part of the island kingdom and her dependencies.

The most eminent men in England among them Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, are committed to the policy of dis-

placing the crude formulae of bygone ages with the same and simple metric system. Two hundred and fifty-nine members of parliament are counted as among the advocates of the movement and one of their number, Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, has written a book entitled "The Coming of the Kilogram," which has focused public attention upon the question.

American advocates of the metric system read everywhere the annals of victory, for they declare that so much has the method become a part and parcel of the life of the people that the change could be made almost in the twinkling of an eye. The United States yard, from which is derived the complicated system of feet and inches and endless perplexing fractions, is legally a myth, for it is only a part of the international metric. This is today metric country in all except name, in spite of the exaggerations of the old system which may still be observed.

Every measure standardized by the government is based on the metre and the kilogram and the legal inch held dear by the few opponents of the coming system is itself calculated from the metric bar. The original yard, which was measured from a model in the tower of London, is now a picturesque anachronism. A blacksmith hammered up the reek in it in the last century, and is hereafter to give place to a prototype of the English antique. It went out of use when congress decreed that the yard of the United States should be the 3600-3937 of the standard metre. The bar on which the new calculation was made was prepared near Paris at International Bureau of Weights and Measures.



Washington.—By introducing in the house a bill providing for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures by the federal government, Representative Lucius N. Littauer, of New York, has opened what promises to be a vigorous legislative campaign which will hasten "the coming of the kilogram."

The committee on coinage, weights and measures is decidedly favorable to the adoption of the metric system in place of the present intricate and unrelated standards of measurements.

Mr. Littauer, himself a manufacturer, said: "I have long been a student of the metric system. It is my belief that the busi-

ness of manufacturers, especially textile manufacturers, will be materially assisted by its adoption generally. I believe its adoption by the government would be a long step toward making the metric system of weights and measures the universal standard. It is my purpose strongly to press this bill, and I hope it will be passed and become law."

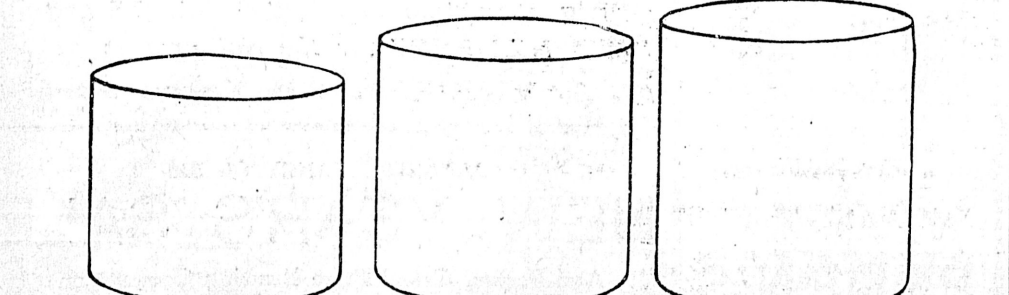
Here is Mr. Littauer's bill, which has been referred to the committee on coinage, weights and measures:

Section 1. That from and after the first of July, 1906, all of the departments of the government of the United States in the transactions requiring the use of weights and measurement shall employ and use

the weights and measures of the metric system.

A bill providing for the adoption of the metric system by the government and also that it become the legal standard of weight and measure was introduced last year by Representative Shafroth. He is not now a member of congress, but the latter provision of his bill will probably be included in some other bill. The idea is that, while the example of government use of the metric system might hasten its use by the public, a law making it the legal standard would do even more.

Practically every member of the committee is heartily in favor of the provisions of Mr. Littauer's bill.



TROY POUND AVOIRDUPOIS POUND HALF KILO

The metric system has been adopted in the following nations and dependencies: Argentina, Austria-Hungary and Territories, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China (28 ports), Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France and colonies, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Holland and dependencies, Honduras, Italy and dependencies, Japan, Java, Mauritius and dependencies, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Ottoman

Chocolates

Ask your Grocer or Confectioner for RAMSAY'S PRINCESS CHOCOLATES.

The Finest in the Land.

The Ramsay Chocolate Creams have soft, creamy centres, with an outer coating of the finest blended chocolate. They are most delicious! Sold by all the Best Confectioners.

MANUFACTURED BY

Ramsay Bros. & Co., Ltd.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

SYRUPS

Buy No Other!! Ask your Grocer for

Quebec Empire Brand

Maple Syrup,
Manilla Drips,
Java Cane,
Royal Honey Drips
New Orleans Molasses.

10 Years Service or a New Chain.

A 10 year "H. & A. S." Chain gives 10 years service, or you get a new chain any time within the 10 years.

If you examine one, you will see stamped on one side of the flat link, "H. & A. S.—10 years"—and on the other the year of manufacture.

If that chain does not give good service—if the gold rubs or the links wear through—any time between now and 1915, take the chain to any jeweller in Canada handling "H. & A. S." goods—and get a new chain and the same 10 years' guarantee.

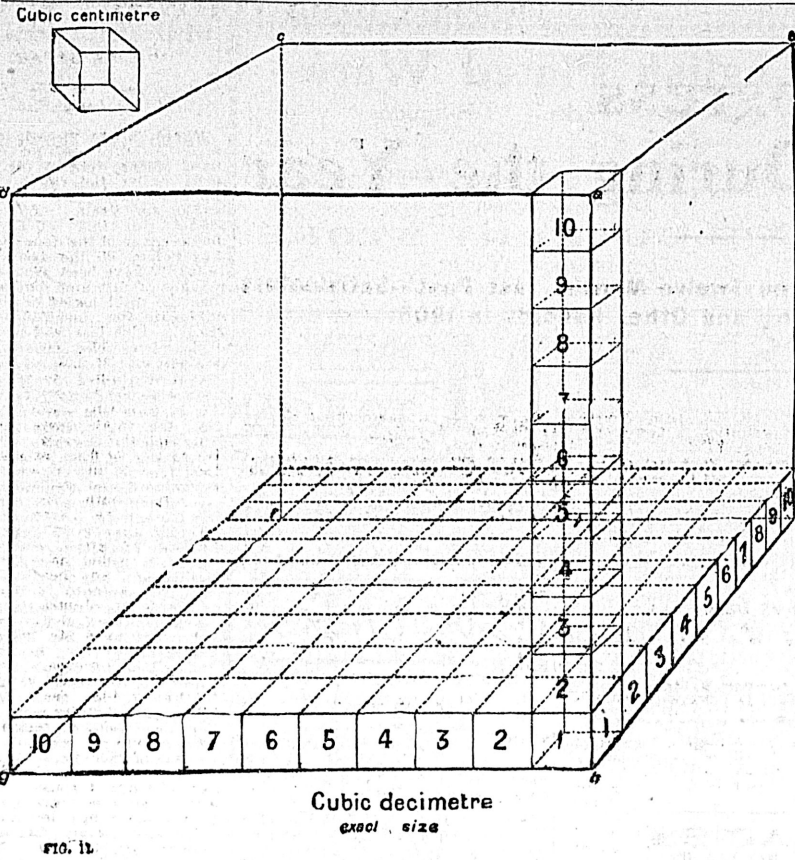
That a pretty safe chain for you to buy, isn't it?

"H. & A. S." chain are sold only by the retail jewellers.

H. & A. SAUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO, ONT.
ESTABLISHED 1848

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at the Northeast corner of Lot 43, Bear River, Portland Canal, thence West 40 chains, thence North 20 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence South 20 chains to the point of commencement, being in all 80 acres, more or less.

ROBERT M. STEWART.
P. O. Stewart, B. C. October 12, 1905.
n14



The metric system has been adopted in the following nations and dependencies: Argentina, Austria-Hungary and Territories, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China (28 ports), Chili, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France and colonies, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Holland and dependencies, Honduras, Italy and dependencies, Japan, Java, Mauritius and dependencies, Mexico, Nicaragua, Norway, Ottoman

Empire, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Portugal and colonies, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, Santo Domingo, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay.

Russia is counted as a metric country because orders have been given for the promulgation of a law adopting the system, and the use of the metric system is recommended in the practice of medicine. The system has been legal-

ized both in the United States and Great Britain.

In the United States the system was adopted as fundamental, postal rates are based on metric rates, metric weights are used in coinage, congress adopted metric units for electrical work, and proclamation and executive order have made the system compulsory in the American possessions, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, the following described lands situated in Pleasant Valley, Bulkley River, Range Five (V.), Coast District, British Columbia, viz: Starting from a post marked "L. V. C. N. W.", and thence astronomically south sixty (60) chains, thence astronomically east one hundred and twenty (120) chains, thence astronomically north forty (40) chains, thence astronomically west one hundred chains (100), thence astronomically north twenty (20) chains, and thence astronomically west to point of commencement.

L. V. CUPPAGE.
October 7th, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated in the Skeena River District, near Hazelton, commencing at a post marked "G. M. S. N.E. Corner," planted at the Southeast corner post of Lot No. 501, thence running west 40 chains along the south boundary of Lot No. 501, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the banks of the Skeena River, thence following up the right bank of Skeena River to point of commencement, and containing 320 acres more or less.

G. M. SWAN, Locator.
Dated at Hazelton, B. C., December 8, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, the following described lands situated near the Kitseguedla Pass on the right bank of the Bulkley River, in Range Five (V.), Coast District, British Columbia, viz: Starting from a post marked "M. R. S. W. N.E. Corner," planted at the Southeast corner post of Lot Three Hundred and Fifty-three (353), Range Five (V.), Coast District, and thence astronomically north eighty (80) chains, thence astronomically east forty (40) chains, thence astronomically north eighty (80) chains, and thence astronomically west to point of commencement.

A. HARVEY.
Dated October 30, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situated near the Kitseguedla Pass on the left bank of the Bulkley River in Range Five (V.), Coast District, British Columbia, viz: Starting from a post marked "J. B. S. E. W. N.E. Corner," planted at the Southeast corner post of Lot Three Hundred and Fifty-three (353), Range Five (V.), Coast District, and thence astronomically north eighty (80) chains, thence astronomically east forty (40) chains, thence astronomically north eighty (80) chains, and thence astronomically west to point of commencement.

MORTON RAMSDELL.
Dated October 14, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company with the following powers:

To carry on every description of commercial, business and manufacturing business; to act as common carriers by land and water; to buy, build, equip, own and operate tramways and light railways between any points or places in the Province, but not connecting with any point on the International Boundary Line, with power to use any kinds or descriptions of motive powers; to buy, build, equip, own and operate all kinds of ships, vessels and crafts; to organize and promote joint stock companies; and to share or interests in such companies; to direct and manage the business and undertaking of such companies, and to make and carry into effect arrangements for the amalgamation of any company or individual carrying on similar undertakings; to borrow money for the purposes of the Company; to pledge or mortgage any of the Company's assets for that purpose; to purchase and acquire all kinds of personal effects, and to act generally as trustees of all kinds of securities and personal property; to receive money upon deposit; to act as trustees for individuals, estates, companies, corporations, and governments; to acquire privileges, franchises and concessions by grant, purchase, or otherwise from any corporation or government to guarantee, by bond or otherwise, any securities or debentures of any corporation or government; to lend money upon the security of and to purchase and sell real estate; to negotiate loans for individuals, companies, corporations and governments; to deal in money and securities; to act as agents for individuals, companies, corporations and governments; and to acquire powers necessary, conducive, or incidental to carry out any of the above objects.

Dated at Victoria, the 2nd day of December, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, the following described lands situated near the Bulkley River, in Range Five (V.), Coast District, British Columbia, viz: Starting from a post marked "J. A. H. S. W. N.E. Corner," planted at the Southeast corner post of Lot Three Hundred and Fifty-three (353), Range Five (V.), Coast District, and thence astronomically north forty (40) chains, thence astronomically east one hundred and twenty (120) chains, thence astronomically north forty (40) chains, thence astronomically west one hundred and twenty (120) chains, thence astronomically east to point of commencement.

JAS. A. HICKLEY.
Dated October 30, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, the following described lands situated near the Bulkley River, in Range Five (V.), Coast District, British Columbia, viz: Starting from a post marked "J. A. H. S. W. N.E. Corner," planted at the Southeast corner post of Lot Three Hundred and Fifty-three (353), Range Five (V.), Coast District, and thence astronomically north forty (40) chains, thence astronomically east one hundred and twenty (120) chains, thence astronomically north forty (40) chains, thence astronomically west one hundred and twenty (120) chains, thence astronomically east to point of commencement.

HIGGINS & ELLIOTT.
Solicitors for the Applicants.
Dated October 6, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated in the Skeena River District, near Hazelton, commencing at a post marked "F. M. D. N.E. Corner," planted on the right bank of the Skeena River, one mile below the South-east corner post of Lot No. 501, thence running west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east about 80 chains to the bank of Skeena River, thence following up the right bank of the Skeena River to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.

F. M. DOCKRILL, Locator.
G. M. Swan, agent.
Dated at Hazelton, B. C., December 8, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the right bank of Bulkley River about a mile above the Hazelton, in Range Five (V.), Coast District, British Columbia, viz: Starting from a post marked "D. W. K. S. W. N.E. Corner," planted at the Southeast corner post of Lot No. 501, thence running west 40 chains along the south boundary of Lot No. 501, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the banks of the Skeena River, thence following up the right bank of Skeena River to point of commencement, and containing 320 acres more or less.

D. W. KELLS,
By His Agent, J. H. Gray.
Dated October 14, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the right bank of Bulkley River about a mile above the Hazelton, in Range Five (V.), Coast District, British Columbia, viz: Starting from a post marked "H. W. T. S. E. W. N.E. Corner," planted at the Southeast corner post of Lot No. 501, thence running west 40 chains along the south boundary of Lot No. 501, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the banks of the Skeena River, thence following up the right bank of Skeena River to point of commencement, and containing 320 acres more or less.

H. W. TREFUSIS.
Dated October 13, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situated near the Kitseguedla Pass on the left bank of the Bulkley River in Range Five (V.), Coast District, British Columbia, viz: Starting from a post marked "J. B. S. E. W. N.E. Corner," planted at the Southeast corner post of Lot Three Hundred and Fifty-three (353), Range Five (V.), Coast District, and thence astronomically north eighty (80) chains, thence astronomically east forty (40) chains, thence astronomically north eighty (80) chains, and thence astronomically west to point of commencement.

J. B. GREEN.
Dated, October 30, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated at Maple Bay, Portland Canal, commencing at a post planted along the W. Noble's S. W. corner, marked "J. L. P. S. N. W. cor.," thence East 20 chains; thence South 20 chains to J. M. Collison's North boundary line; thence West 20 chains along said boundary to shore line; thence North along shore line to point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

A. A. Winkfield, Agent.
Portland Canal, B. C., November 4, 1905.
n14

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situated near the Bulkley River, in Range Five (V.), Coast District, British Columbia, viz: Starting from a post marked "J. A. H. S. W. N.E. Corner," planted at the Southeast corner post of Lot Three Hundred and Fifty-three (353), Range Five (V.), Coast District, and thence astronomically north forty (40) chains, thence astronomically east one hundred and twenty (120) chains, thence astronomically north forty (40) chains, thence astronomically west one hundred and twenty (120) chains, thence astronomically east to point of commencement.

V. BANISTER.
Dated October 30, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, the following described lands situated near the Bulkley River, in Range Five (V.), Coast District, British Columbia, viz: Starting from a post marked "J. A. H. S. W. N.E. Corner," planted at the Southeast corner post of Lot Three Hundred and Fifty-three (353), Range Five (V.), Coast District, and thence astronomically north forty (40) chains, thence astronomically east one hundred and twenty (120) chains, thence astronomically north forty (40) chains, thence astronomically west one hundred and twenty (120) chains, thence astronomically east to point of commencement.

JAS. A. HICKLEY.
Dated October 6, 1905.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that "The Atlin Consolidated Mining Company," limited, was duly registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situated at 305 to 311 Boston Building, Denver, in the State of Colorado.

The amount of the capital of the Company is Five hundred thousand dollars, divided into One hundred and fifty thousand shares, of the par value of one dollar each, and three hundred and fifty thousand shares common stock, all one dollar each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situated at Law Chambers, Bastion Street, in the City of Victoria, and Alexander Scott Innes, Barrister-at-Law, whose address is the same, is the attorney for the Company, not empowered to issue and transfer stock thereof.

The time of the existence of the Company is twenty years from the sixth day of November, 1905.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 27th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and five.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this Company has been incorporated and registered are:

(a) To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to manage and operate, placer, mining, milling, lands, claims and properties; also mills, smelters, and processes for the treatment of ores and metals mined and extracted therefrom, together with mill sites, tram ways, dredges, steam shovels and other machinery and equipment for the mining and transportation of metal-bearing rock and ground, and the treatment thereof for the extraction of said metal; power plants, water rights and privileges, and all other properties, easements and facilities incident to the full and ample enjoyment and operation thereof.

(b) To buy, sell, lease, and generally to deal in mining properties, placer mines, and in rights and interests in mines, mining claims, lands and properties, mills, smelters and processes for the treatment of ores and metals, mill sites, tramways, power plants, water rights and privileges, machinery, steam shovels and equipments, and all other properties, easements and facilities incident to the business of mining, milling, smelting or other treatment of ores and metals.

(c) To do any and every act and thing requisite, proper or expedient in the doing and carrying out of all and of any of the objects and purposes above enumerated or incident thereto.

(d) Subject to the laws created for the purpose of carrying on its business, in part, beyond the territorial limits of the State of Colorado, and partly within the Territory of Alaska and the Province of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada, subject to the laws in force at the place or places where such business may be transacted; and all or any contracts which the Company is authorized to make, enter into and execute, which shall come within the purview of the objects and purposes of its creation and organization as hereinbefore stated, or as incidental thereto, may be made, entered into, or executed, either within or without, or partly within, and partly without, the State of Colorado, and in either such event the same shall be of binding force and validity.

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

CANADA:
Province of British Columbia.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "Saint Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to accept of all or any of the objects of the Company, to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situated at the City of St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota.

The amount of the capital of the Company is five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situated at Victoria, and Richard L. Insurance Agent, whose address is Victoria, in the City of Victoria.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 22nd day of November, one thousand nine hundred and five.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Corporation has been established and licensed are:

To make insurance on all descriptions of property against fire, and kind of fire, lightning or both fire and lightning; to make insurance on all descriptions of boats and vessels, the cargoes and freights thereof, and on bottomry and respondentia interests, against the perils of marine and inland navigation and to also insure against loss or damage by hail, tornado, cyclones and wind storms.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia at its next session, for a Private Bill to incorporate a Company to build, equip, maintain and operate a line of lines of railway, of standard or any other gauge, with any kind of motive power for carrying of freight and passengers from the mouth of the Bella Coola River, at the head of Burke Channel, to the head of the Bulkley River, in the Province of British Columbia, following the Bella-Coola River to a point about 30 miles from its mouth, thence in a Northerly direction by the most feasible route to Fraser Lake, thence Eastward to the Bulkley River, and thence to Fort George, on the Fraser River, and westward along the South bank of Fraser Lake and in the neighborhood of the Bulkley River, to a point on the Bulkley River, near the mouth of the Bulkley River, with power to construct branches to the Bulkley River and the Chilcotin Canal, and to purchase, construct, operate, and maintain all necessary bridges, roads, ways and ferries, and to construct, acquire, own and maintain and operate wharves and docks; and to construct, own, acquire, lease, and operate steam and other vessels, boats, on any navigable waters, and to construct, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines along the route of said railway and branches, or in connection therewith, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes; and to charge and collect tolls for the use thereof respectively; and to generate electricity and supply light, heat and power, and to construct, erect and maintain the necessary buildings and works to generate any kind of power for the purposes of the Company, and to connect with and to connect with and enter into traffic or other arrangements with Railways, Steamboat or other Companies, and to exercise the powers granted or authorized by Parts IV and V of the "Water Classes Consolidation Act," and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the Company, and for all rights, powers and privileges necessary or incidental in or to the premises.

Dated the 11th day of October, 1905.

A. P. LUTON,
Solicitor for the Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the right bank of Bulkley River about a mile above the Hazelton, in Range Five (V.), Coast District, British Columbia, viz: Starting from a post marked "J. A. H. S. W. N.E. Corner," planted at the Southeast corner post of Lot No. 501, thence running west 40 chains along the south boundary of Lot No. 501, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the banks of the Skeena River, thence following up the right bank of Skeena River to point of commencement, and containing 320 acres more or less.

B. D. BROWN.

Victoria's Progress During the Year

Review of the City's Affairs During the Twelve Months Just Past—Satisfactory Showing Made in Building and Other Records in 1905.

Thanks to the courtesy of City Assessors W. W. Northcott we are able to lay before our readers a full statement of the building permits granted and the money expended under this head during 1905. The amount is large and is a sufficient answer to any suggestion that Victoria is lagging behind the times in building development or lacking in the spirit of enterprise. It is highly gratifying in scanning the list to notice that the large amount expended totalling \$518,190, is well distributed among public buildings, warehouses, stores and private residences, showing that one branch is keeping pace with another, and that our successful professional and business men find Victoria the best place in which to build a permanent home and settle down to enjoy the fortunes they have made in the capital city. Each year marks a more general use of brick, stone and concrete and the substitution of the more costly and durable material for the cheaper. Among the heavier items are \$100,000 representing the value of the year's work on the new C. P. R. dock on Bellevue street, \$120,000 for the new dock erected by Mr. Oscar Promis on Government street, \$100,000 for the new premises of the Chinese Reform Association and \$85,000 for the house for the aged and infirm erected by the city. Among the more expensive of the many private residences erected or in course of erection may be mentioned \$7,000 for H. E. Dunsinuir on Esquimalt road, \$7,000 for Dr. G. H. Stirling on Rockland avenue, \$8,500 for Capt. Troup on Esquimalt road, \$9,000 for B. Wilson on Rockland avenue and \$7,500 for J. E. Wilson on Charles street.

In addition to the items scheduled in the list expenditures totalling \$40,000 have to be taken into account in the city of which the details are not available, and \$50,000 in outlying districts such as Oak Bay and Esquimalt, which carry the value above the half million mark. A building outlay of \$20 per head of the population in a city which has been established fifty years is not a bad showing, and it is one which the citizens of Victoria are to be congratulated.

Building Permits, 1905

Arundel, C. H.—On lot 13 of Johnson's nursery, facing St. Charles street 2½ blocks, one storey house, \$4,500.
Allen—On the Carr property facing Carr street, two storey house, \$3,000.
Barnard, G. H.—One storey addition to Brayshaw's carriage factory facing Gordon street, \$700.
Birney—On west part of lot 918 facing Kingston street, one storey frame building, \$800.
Brown, G. H.—On lot 5 block 61, facing Princess street, James bay, one and one-half storey frame building, \$1,500.
Bryce, W.—On lots 27 and 28 of block 32, Fernwood estate, corner of Elfrida and Victoria streets, \$2,500.
Blume, Misses—On lot 900, block 39, facing Quebec street, a two storey dwelling, \$2,000.
Bell, Mrs.—On part of lot 195, known as the Boomerang, a two storey brick dwelling, \$4,500.
Beard, A.—On lot 22 of block 6, Christ church, Trust, McClure street a one storey building, \$1,000.
Beaudin, Rev. Canon—On lot 15, Christ Church Trust, Burdette avenue, addition to dwelling, \$800.
Blair, W. H.—On lot 14, block 61, Victoria street a two storey frame dwelling, \$1,000.
Bale, D. H.—On lot 21 of block 32, Fernwood estate, a one and one-half storey frame house, \$1,700.
Boorman, Mr.—On Alfred street dwelling, \$1,500.
Boorman, Mr.—On Alfred street a dwelling, \$2,000.
Canadian Pacific Railway—Year's outlay on new hotel, \$100,000.
Canadian Pacific Railway—On new dock on Bellevue street, \$20,000.
Barton, Thomas—On lot 1884 block 63, Michigan street, a one storey concrete house, \$2,000.
Clarke, W. H.—On South Turner St., a one and one-half storey house.
Creed, John Jr.—On block 61 Fernwood road and Alfred street a one and one-half storey frame building, \$1,000.
Chunguang, D. K.—On lot 10 of 121a block 24, facing B. Street, a two storey brick dwelling, \$4,500.
Chinese Reform Association—On sublots 5 and 6 of lots 618-19 block M facing Government street for lodge room and two stores, \$10,000.
City of Victoria—Building a home for the aged and infirm just outside the city limits, \$85,000.
Collister, Richard—On lots 2-18, block O, Work estate facing Ellis street building six storey cottages, \$7,200.
Cooper, Rev. C. E.—On lot 70, block G, section 31, Esquimalt street, one two storey frame building, \$2,500.
Donaldson, James—On lot 13, of block B29 Beckley farm, St. Lawrence street a one storey frame house \$800.
Dunbar, Mrs. J. C.—On lot 33 of block 39 Fernwood estate, a frame building, \$1,000.
Dunsinuir, R. E.—On lots 5 and 6 section 31, facing Esquimalt road, a two storey dwelling, \$7,000.
Foreman, James—On block 24, Fairfield farm, facing Linden avenue, one and one-half storey dwelling, \$2,000.
Ferguson, Alex.—On lot 6, block 9, Beckley farm, facing Clarence street a one and one-half storey dwelling, \$2,500.
Foster, Fred.—On lot 824, block 5, facing Johnson street, building, \$2,000.
Gates, L.—On lot 3, blocks 1, 7, 8, and 9, facing Bay street, a one and one-half storey house, \$1,000.
Gunnason, B.—On lot 60 facing Second street, a two storey house, \$8,000.
Garesche—Building a two storey brick building with basement, 70x50, \$12,000.
Garland, Mrs. M. H.—On lot 715, block G, facing Herald street, two one and one-half storey frame buildings, \$2,000.
Giscombe, J.—On lot 25 of 5-acre, facing Pioneer street a one storey frame building, \$800.
Hanna, W. J.—On east part of lot 25, block 3 facing Yates street, a two storey brick building, \$5,000.
Hoyt, Chas.—On lot 17, block X, Work estate, a one storey frame cottage, \$2,000.
Heatherbell, Wm.—On block 2 and 24 Fairfield estate, facing Linden avenue a one storey brick cottage, \$3,000.
Hutchinson, Mrs. J.—On lot 21, block 4, Christ Church Trust, additional storey to back part of house, \$800.
Hutcheon, Mrs. J.—On lot 16 of 2 and 3 Fernwood estate, a one and one-half storey frame dwelling, \$1,400.
Ireland, C.—On lot 9 of block Z facing Superior street a one and one-half storey dwelling, \$2,000.

Willis, S. J.—On part of lot 20, facing Cadboro Bay road, a two storey frame dwelling, \$2,500.
Walker, Miss E. J.—On lot 1107 block 10, Port and Meers streets a one and one-half storey dwelling, \$2,500.
Wright, Mrs. M.—On lots 11 and 12, Johnson's subdivision, St. Charles street a one and one-half storey cottage, \$1,500.
Williams, F. H.—On lot 56 of 26-7, Fernwood estate, one small frame house \$300.
Young, L. R.—Facing Michigan street lot 1823, block 42, one two storey frame residence, \$3,000.
Zarelli, D. F.—On lot 1046, block 7 facing Johnson street a one storey frame dwelling, \$1,800.

THE CUSTOMS.

Satisfactory Showing for the Year Just Completed.

The customs returns of the year must be regarded as satisfactory, showing a large increase in the valuation of exports both domestic and foreign, and a revenue which is only a trifle below that of last year. The value of domestic exports is \$1,177,175 against \$825,008 in 1904. Exports, classified as foreign, amount to \$1,188,231 against \$159,876. This enormous increase is mainly due to the shipment of naval stores from Esquimalt. The value of free imports exceeds that of last year by \$45,850, whilst the dutiable imports are rather lower. On the whole a good showing has been made and Mr. Newbury and his staff, to whom we are indebted for the returns in advance of the usual date of preparation, will have every reason to congratulate themselves on the business of the year.

	Domestic.	Foreign.	Free.	Dutiable.
Jan.	\$39,949	\$196,380	\$56,186	\$158,410
Feb.	40,848	202,248	13,840	160,153
Mar.	19,890	690,754	28,136	108,019
Apr.	29,235	29,841	70,830	215,879
May	54,051	1,316	75,389	217,616
June	40,551	24,033	54,161	210,557
July	22,427	12,072	36,598	140,207
Aug.	47,715	17,589	40,728	204,660
Sept.	52,104	10,047	18,503	227,730
Oct.	109,163	8,205	29,123	181,368
Nov.	116,380	5,815	50,716	226,271
Dec.	135,600	10,000	25,000	100,000
Total	\$1,177,175	\$1,188,231	\$505,277	\$2,373,302

	Domestic.	Foreign.	Free.	Dutiable.
Jan.	\$57,311.66	\$18.00	\$572.45	\$58,102.11
Feb.	49,489.68	10.00	77.10	49,586.78
Mar.	64,033.48	38.00	148.24	64,219.72
Apr.	54,548.78	40.00	13.50	54,611.28
May	63,698.75	22.00	105.15	63,825.90
June	60,843.78	9.00	21.00	61,063.11
July	53,621.37	51.00	105.40	53,777.77
Aug.	78,015.91	32.00	157.53	78,185.44
Sept.	66,431.55	84.00	1,711.75	68,247.22
Oct.	55,580.77	294.00	43.45	55,922.22
Nov.	68,177.39	124.00	73.85	68,375.24
Dec.	58,600.00	65.00	60.00	58,725.00
Total	\$729,097.72	\$802.00	\$3,318.77	\$732,118.49

INLAND REVENUE.

Returns of Local Office for the Year Ending December 30.

The inland revenue returns would indicate that the drinking and smoking habits of Victoria and the Island are extremely regular. The consumption of spirits, tobacco and cigars keeps at about the same level, so that as a people we must be getting a little soberer, since the increase of population has not developed a corresponding increase in the consumption of these luxuries. There is one feature worthy of note, which is probably a testimony to the equitable climate, that if the six warmer months, from May to October, be taken, and then the six colder months, November to April, be taken, it will be found that the consumption is almost identical, a condition of affairs that prevails in no other part of Canada. Another unusual feature is the large percentage of collections for tobacco as compared with cigars, three to one; in many places in the interior it runs less than two to one, and in some is equal.

Following are the collections of the inland revenue division of Victoria for the year ending December 31, 1905:

	Licenses.	Other.	Metropolitan.	Raw Leaf.	Cigars.	Tobacco.	Malt.	Spirits.
Jan.	\$13,690.82	\$13.00	\$13.00	\$379.40	\$106.48	\$2,671.70	\$1,260.81	\$3,022.92
Feb.	11,178.75	13.00	13.00	379.40	106.48	2,671.70	1,260.81	3,022.92
Mar.	11,178.75	13.00	13.00	379.40	106.48	2,671.70	1,260.81	3,022.92
Apr.	11,178.75	13.00	13.00	379.40	106.48	2,671.70	1,260.81	3,022.92
May	11,178.75	13.00	13.00	379.40	106.48	2,671.70	1,260.81	3,022.92
June	11,178.75	13.00	13.00	379.40	106.48	2,671.70	1,260.81	3,022.92
July	11,178.75	13.00	13.00	379.40	106.48	2,671.70	1,260.81	3,022.92
Aug.	11,178.75	13.00	13.00	379.40	106.48	2,671.70	1,260.81	3,022.92
Sept.	11,178.75	13.00	13.00	379.40	106.48	2,671.70	1,260.81	3,022.92
Oct.	11,178.75	13.00	13.00	379.40	106.48	2,671.70	1,260.81	3,022.92
Nov.	11,178.75	13.00	13.00	379.40	106.48	2,671.70	1,260.81	3,022.92
Dec.	11,178.75	13.00	13.00	379.40	106.48	2,671.70	1,260.81	3,022.92
Total	\$130,928.65	\$130.00	\$130.00	\$4,572.40	\$312.48	\$21,425.00	\$10,320.81	\$120,652.45

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Small Losses for the Year Reflect Credit on Local Fire Fighters.

Whatever else Victoria may be able to boast of, it should certainly be proud of the work of the fire department, under the capable control of Chief Watson. The record of 1905 speaks for itself. At a cost of \$28,365 (for this covers the total maintenance of the department), buildings valued on the assessment roll at \$9,623,590 have been protected from the ravages of fire, and that so effectively that the total losses of the year only aggregated the insignificant sum of \$20,097. Fire loss and maintenance of department added equal one-half of one percent. Of this, no less than \$15,000 is attributed to the fire in the Lenz & Lenz factory January, so that for the following eleven months of the year the total losses were \$6,000—a truly splendid record. This was not due to lack of fire, as a perusal of the figures given below will show, but to promptness and skill in dealing with the various outbreaks. It is true that the calls were fewer this year than last—113 against 125—but the difference is not great, and many of the outbreaks have resulted in extensive fires and heavy losses of property had been allowed to make headway. An excellent illustration of this was afforded to the Colonist representative, who called upon Mr. Watson to obtain the statistics for the year. Whilst making the necessary abstracts from his books, an alarm rang. The chief sprang to his feet and vanished. Rushing downstairs as speedily as possible, the Colonist representative was just in time to see him dash out of the fire station in a buggy. Not ten seconds had elapsed, and he must have dropped through a trapdoor. In twenty seconds more he appeared, and the hose wagons had left and the whole outfit was rapidly disappearing down Johnson street. On reaching the scene of the fire, an old Chinese frame store opposite the B. & N. offices, two minutes later, the reporter found nothing but smoke; the fire had been extinguished. This is a very strange instance, and no doubt accords with the majority of the 113 calls rung in during the year, but promptness saved the day, and the city could not ask more.

The Department Equipment.

The equipment with which the fire department does such admirable work consists of three steamers, one aerial truck, one steam and chemical engine, one hose wagon, one hose wagon, one engine, one hose wagon, one engine, one chief's buggy and 16 horses. The staff includes one chief, one assistant chief, two captains, one electrician, two engineers, 10 drivers, 10 firemen and one office boy. The whole of the men are on duty all the year, with the exception of three hours a day for meals, and one day a week off. The efficiency of the department, high as it is, would be increased, especially in case of a large fire if there were a greater water pressure. The gravity pressure is about 75 pounds, and the Victoria Sealing company has increased to 100 pounds when the chemical engines are in operation, but it is a not unimportant factor in considering the adoption of any new water project to bear in mind how much better protection would be afforded to nearly \$10,000,000 of buildings if the city could command a gravity pressure of 150 to 200 pounds.

Fire and Losses for the Year.

	Losses.	Costs.
Jan.	\$15,292.00	\$15,292.00
Feb.	17,287.00	17,287.00
March	17,500.00	17,500.00
April	10,000.00	10,000.00
May	532.00	532.00
June	1,725.00	1,725.00
July	40.00	40.00
Aug.	20.00	20.00
Sept.	2,600.00	2,600.00
Oct.	10,000.00	10,000.00
Nov.	10,000.00	10,000.00
Dec.	10,000.00	10,000.00
Totals	\$130,928.65	\$130,928.65

Fires in December, 1905.

7th.—Chimney fire, Colonial hotel.
9th.—Box 9, false alarm.
11th.—Woodward's Nursery, loss \$50.
11th.—Chimney, Pandora street.
12th.—Box 24, false alarm.
18th.—Box 31, false alarm.
18th.—Chimney, Dallas road.
25th.—Chimney, South Park street.
25th.—Overheated stove, South Park street; loss \$3.
29th.—Chimney opposite E. & N. station; loss \$50.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Year's Work by Victoria's Guardians of the Peace.

At a cost of \$30,000, the police department, under the direction of Chief Langford, has been able to protect the lives and property of the citizens so successfully that the record of the year only shows one serious act of violence, the attempted murder of a woman on Herald street, for which the offender is now serving a year term. This practical absence of crimes of violence is the most gratifying aspect of police reports; but it is almost unique for a city of 25,000 to have only one such case in the course of a year, and the fact speaks volumes for the efficiency of the force.

There were only 17 cases of more than trifling importance which may be classified thus: Theft; 3; Obtaining money under false pretences; 2; house breaking; 3; forgery; 4; and highway robbery; 1. In neither of the cases of highway robbery was violence used. The first case was of a boy of 15 who took money from a woman on Esquimalt road and the other, the recent purse snatching case for which police magistrate Hall, who performs his responsible duties in a hazy of cobwebs, dust, falling plaster and the unassisted penitentiary of an average woodshed—sentenced the offenders, on Saturday, to 2 years' imprisonment.

Altogether habitual criminals seem to have come to the conclusion that Victoria is a good place to keep away from, and those who might be tempted to enter the crime line seem to stand in a wholesome dread of the consequences. A visit to Detective Palmer's office, and a peep into his rogues' gallery, adorned by the portraits of more than 1,000 erring mortals, must convince anyone of average intelligence that the use of force against the offender. The main features of the administration of British criminal law are well exemplified in Victoria, promptness and justice.

THE CITY SCHOOLS.

Record of Attendance for the Year Shows a Considerable Gain.

Whilst the total number of school children on the roll was higher than in 1904, to the extent of 42 per month, the average attendance only increased 18 per cent. The aggregate percentage of attendance for the year was only 90.92, against 92.08 in 1904. Need less to say this falling off is not due to any laxity on the part of Mr. Eaton, but to a variety of causes, only one or

two of which are known. For instance, last year September was for a number of months the percentage of attendance reached 96.00; this year it only reached 91.92, owing to an epidemic of whooping cough. Then the attendance in the spring was adversely affected by a crop of measles which were not finally gathered in until about June. Last year was also the year when the standard that could hardly be maintained. Still it would have been gratifying to have recorded a nearer approach to the same high mark than the actual returns show. It will be noticed by those who carefully follow statistical returns that the children enrolled keep pace with the increase in the population of the city in about the same ratio as the births have to the whole population.

School Attendance for 1905.

	No. Attending.	Daily Average.	P.C.
Jan.	2,187	2,514.68	90.56
Feb.	2,075	2,477.25	89.75
March	2,761	2,501.54	90.80
April	2,714	2,400.18	90.85
May	2,051	2,301.19	88.85
June	2,009	2,357.80	91.49
July	2,698	2,513.13	93.32
Aug.	2,777	2,652.70	91.92
Sept.	2,774	2,515.05	90.08
Oct.	2,774	2,504.83	90.36
Nov.	2,770	2,570.10	92.57
Dec.	2,770	2,570.10	92.57

Sealing Operations Prove Profitable

Handsome Prices Realized Last Year Show Goodly Profit.

Catch During 1905 Was Practically the Same as Previous Year.

There are two large corporations and a few private firms engaged in the sealing industry of the Northern Pacific. Of the largest is the Alaska Commercial company, an American organization disposing of its product in the United States. It is a matter of history, and almost of common knowledge, how this strong combine has been favored by treaty and legislation and how by reason of the favors enjoyed by its great rival, the Victoria Sealing company, carries on its operations under many disadvantages. For instance, its catch is practically confined to the months of August and September, because its vessels may not cross the rubicon, to wit, the 180th parallel, until August 1st, and stress of weather rarely permits the boats to make within the 60 mile limit after September 30th. Still in spite of these drawbacks the Alaska company does not have things all its own way, and certainly the American people pay the piper for the luxury of enjoying a monopoly of the product of the seal, a commodity which, with one combine there is naturally one price, and that price rules from 75 per cent to 100 per cent, higher in the United States than in England. For instance, skins of the same grade, "best pup," which realized \$20 in London at the close of 1904, are now selling at \$25, and this is about the usual ratio. This high price is maintained by purely artificial means, the resort to a prohibitive tariff even not being deemed sufficient to meet the case. So by treaty and statutory enactment no Canadian can bring seal skins into the United States, on any terms.

This year however, the relative positions have been slightly modified by a sharp rise of 40 per cent in prices on the London market. This is not due to any unnatural inflation, but to the working out of the natural law of supply and demand. In consequence of the Russo-Japanese war there have been no Japanese skins on the market, whereas in 1904 there were 8,000. In addition the large supply of 12,000 to 13,000 always yielded by the Aleutian Islands is this year missing, the total catch being only 20,000. Reduced supply to such an unprecedentedly low mark that when the annual sale took place in London, on December 15th, high figures ruled and the fortunate Canadian companies benefited to the tune of \$5 to \$10 per skin. It is interesting to note that the price will be maintained or repeated, as with the cessation of the war, the industry will be resumed, and probably next year's supply will be equal to any of recent years.

The Victoria Sealing company has participated in this stroke of good fortune, and has been able to pay a dividend of 20 per cent on its paid up capital of \$418,000, carrying a handsome surplus to reserve. The catch of this company and the private firms is given below. It will be seen that the Victoria Sealing company accounts for a total of 12,000 skins.

This is about the same as last year, so that the increased profits are entirely due to the higher prices realized. The Victoria Sealing company has been organized five years and, under the able management of Captain Grant, has been uniformly successful. The gain to the community by the amalgamation of a number of private firms who were previously engaged in the industry, and that the organization has been an advantage is demonstrated by the fact that this company obtains from \$3 to \$4 more for its best skins than the competing firms, and he due to the larger number of high grade skins it is able to offer.

Season's Catch of the Victoria Sealing Company.

	Indian Crew.
Allis I. Algar	885
Dora Seward	816
Libbie	1079
Victoria	803
Zillah May	302
Carrie C. W.	701
Ida Edna	405
Anoka	622
Director	6,085

	White Crew
Casa	1075
Carliotta Cox	788
City of San Diego	672
Diana	753
Vera	753

	Cape Horn vessels
N. N. N.	4,020
E. B. Marvin	2,349

Total 12,454

MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES.

Resume of the Public Works Carried Out During the Past Year.

The city engineer, Mr. C. H. Topp, has not found his office a sinecure. Three important matters have claimed his attention and monopolized his time, the water supply, extension of concrete sidewalks, and the initiation of the extensive sewerage scheme to Ross Bay. With reference to the first item, little need be said, as the matter is before the courts, but it is certain that the outcome must be the inauguration of a new water system for the city, and probably before the end of another year

"BETROTHED."

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A new song, soon to be published, may have some interest for musical circles in Victoria from the fact that the composer of both words and air is a well known Victorian, Mr. Wellington Dowler. The song has not yet been heard in public, but an idea of its character may be formed from the title, and from the following lines:

Now, when the night wind blows soft and low,
Gently lulling the birdies to sleep,
And the last gleam of the sunset's glow
Fades o'er the water's deep.
Here have we met in the moon's pale light,
Plighting our troth by the murmuring stream,
Swiftly the hours have passed in their flight,
Fled like a blissful dream.

One more caress, love, before we part,
One tender look from thine eyes so bright,
One fond embrace, love, of heart to heart,
And then, a sweet "Good night."

Hark to the chime of the distant bells,
Pealing a message of joy to me,
Deep in my soul a melody swells,
Richer than their's can be.
Here by this ring my seal is set,
Pledge of my life's one passionate vow;
Tell me, oh, tell me you ne'er will forget,
But ever be true as now.

One more caress, love, before we part,
One tender look from thine eyes so bright,
One fond embrace, love, of heart to heart,
And then, a sweet "Good night."
May and December may come and go,
Blossom, or bright, bestrew our way,
Gladness, or sorrow, the heart o'erflow,
Still I will be thine away.

Give one teaspoonful of the remedy with one teneup of sweetened water and then give one or two teaspoonfuls at a dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural. For infants under one year old never give more than one teaspoonful of the above mixture at a dose. An infant under one year old would not be to exceed the 1.96th part of a

1901 to 1904 inclusive, it is \$516,950, or 19.4 per cent. in excess, and it is the highest of any of these years. The last week in December the clearings amount to the very gratifying sum of \$667,011, which shows that business has kept good right up to the end of the year; and the indications are favorable for a continuance of this

The general public are not aware of the persistent effort on the part of the representative which was required to get the road through the legislature. The work has not been done and a fresh snowfall in the spring as fierce as that of 1904, there is little doubt that serious damage would be done. Mr. Shattford will leave next week for Victoria to attend to the springing of the horses and repairing the paving. He makes himself fully acquainted with details as to the work most earnestly needed in the riding. The loss of the road supervisor prevented him from having a report on the Twentymile Creek road, but as that was because of the illness of the supervisor in condition, Mr. Al Piper is going over the route this week that fuller particu-

Herschel Island a few months ago, arrived in Seattle Friday morning on the steamer Fort. He is the man who walked 80 miles from Herschel Island to Fort Eagle in company with Roald Amundsen of the little schooner Gjøa, which was sailed from Norway through the long lost Northwest passage and who ultimately found the magnetic north pole.

Captain Mogg says Captain Amundsen accomplished all of the matters mentioned in the account of the voyage to the magnetic pole and sailed his ship through the Northwest passage. Captain Amundsen was compelled to jettison a part of his cargo in order to accomplish his feat of navigating the

contested any teams from Vancouver and this city, and a very hard game is looked for. Arrangements have been in progress for a match for some time and the players of the local team have been looking forward to the game with great interest. The players from the Terminal City are recognized as being a strong team. In this connection we have seen a challenge to the New Zealand team which created such havoc among the clubs of the Old Country. With a record such as this, it is not surprising that the local club will select players if they manage to make a win. The team to represent the local club is a very strong one, and although all the players have been in the local club for some time, there is enough on the team to keep the younger players from becoming disheartened.

The first game will be played this evening, and a good exhibition is looked for.

THE RING.

McGovern to Meet Nelson

New York, Dec. 31.—Articles of agreement were signed here today for a six-round bout between Terry McGovern and Battling Nelson to take place in Philadel-

[illegible]

you'll soon need it again, so remember to buy extra bottles of "Catarrhohne" liquid wherever for fifty cents. Remember also the doctor's prescription for Catarrh, Catarrh and throat trouble is always "Catarrhohne."

The first game will be played this evening, and a good exhibition is looked for.

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THE RING.

McGovern to Meet Nelson

New York, Dec. 31.—Articles of agreement were signed here today for a six-round bout between Terry McGovern and Battling Nelson to take place in Philadelphia.

PATERSON'S GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING SALE

Commences at 9 a. m. on Tuesday, January 2nd

In accordance with our invariable custom we take stock at the end of January. We want that stock to be as small as possible, so we make a BIG CUT IN PRICES. The goods are all new, fresh and crisp, direct from the most celebrated factories ...

READ CAREFULLY

INSPECT THE GOODS

COMPARE WITH OTHERS

LADIES' Dongola Lace Boots, patent toes, military heels, all sizes Regular price \$3.00—January Sale Price..... \$1.75

LADIES' Special Dongola Lace Boots, military heel, latest shapes, Regular price \$4.50—January Sale Price..... \$2.25

LADIES' Box Calf Leather Lined Lace Boots, heavy double waterproof soles, military heels. Regular price \$5.00—January Sale Price.. \$2.70

GIRLS' Dongola and Box Calf Lace Boots, sizes 11 to 2. Regular price \$2.25—January Sale Price..... \$1.45

CHILD'S Dongola and Box Calf Lace Boots, heavy sole. Regular price \$1.75. January Sale Price..... \$1.20

MEN'S Boston Calf Lace Boots, double soles, slugged bottoms, everlasting wear. Regular price \$2.50—January Sale Price..... \$1.70

MEN'S Box Calf Lace Boots, double soles, all sizes and latest shapes. Regular price \$3.00—January Sale Price \$1.90

MEN'S Vici Kid Lace Boots, fine American makes, military heels, heavy soles and all widths. Regular price \$5.50 and \$6.00 \$2.25

BOYS' Calf Boots, double soles, slugged bottoms, sizes 1 to 5. Regular price \$2.00—January Sale Price..... \$1.45

BOYS' Calf Lace Boots, double soles, splendid for school use, look well and wear well. Regular Price \$2.50—January Sale Price..... \$1.65

In addition to the above we have hundreds of different lines to select from, which we will duly publish—they are honest all through

PATERSON SHOE CO.

TWO STORES:

The City Shoe Store | The Shoe Emporium
70 Government Street | 132 Government Street
VICTORIA

TWO STORES:

The City Shoe Store | The Shoe Emporium
70 Government Street | 132 Government Street
VICTORIA

Wrecked Bark Has Been Located

Queen City Reports That Hull Is Within Twenty Feet of the Rocks.

No More Bodies Have Been Found—All Will Be Buried at Ucluelet.

Steamer Queen City, Capt. Townsend, returned yesterday from Cape Scott and way ports on the west coast of Vancouver Island after one of the roughest trips of the past year, bringing news that the wreck of the British bark Pass of Melfort, which was driven on the rock-bound coast near Amphitrite point on the night of the 26th ult., involving the loss of all on board, has been located almost against the high jagged rocks about a quarter of a mile eastward of Amphitrite point with the stumps of two masts alone showing above the surface of the water. It is evident that the steel bark drove against the reef which lies about fifty yards from shore and bumped over it.

No other bodies had been recovered from the sea when the Queen City called at Ucluelet on Saturday night, although several had been seen in the surf beyond the reach of the patrols on the coast. Any further bodies taken from the sea will be interred at Ucluelet. Yesterday instructions to this effect were telegraphed to Ucluelet by Capt. Jas. Gandin, agent of Marine and Fisheries. The wreckage was scattered along the coast on Saturday, some being washed ashore more to the westward at Wreck Bay and Long Beach, where it is expected other bodies will come ashore.

The Queen City brought no news from points further to the westward, other than of tremendous seas which beat against the rocky coast during the storm of the 25th and 26th. The steamer Queen City was then sheltering at Kyngnot. She had a average complement of passengers, including Captain Searle, who has been to coast to get an Indian crew for the sealing schooner Eva Marie, of which he will be in command this season while Capt. Victor Jacobson devotes his attention to building a new sealer. Antone Luckovich, a well known coast storekeeper came from Hesquiat.

From the whaling station the steamer brought news that a heavy shipment of oil is ready, several hundred barrels. The steamer Otter was at the whaling station, where she took a cargo of coal for the whaling depot, which is now one of the leading industries of the island coast. The plant is now in full blast and handling about two whales a day. With the spring development of other points, notably the lumbering industry at Clayoquot, it is expected the Queen City will not be sufficiently large to handle the trade of the island coast.

THE TREASURE HUNTERS.

Captain Fred Hackett Will Bring the Schooner Thomas F. Bayard Here.

Capt. Fred Hackett, erstwhile in charge of the schooner Aurora and the brigantine Blakeley, on their treasure-

hunting trips to Cocos island, is now in command of the schooner Thomas F. Bayard, which he expects to bring to Victoria shortly to have placed under the British flag.

The Thomas F. Bayard was purchased by the Coast and Hydraulic and Treasure company recently organized at Olympia, Wash. The company was formed on the same basis as the Pacific Exploration and Development Co., in which Capt. Hackett and other Victorians were interested, and which sent the Blakeley to the southern isle. Shares are being sold for ten dollars each and it is expected the funds will be large enough by spring to despatch the schooner to seek the long-sought buried millions of the pirate hoards.

Capt. Fred Hackett is president of the company, while Jas. A. Steele of the Globe hotel, Seattle, is secretary, Capt. J. W. Mar is vice-president and Samuel E. Squires is treasurer.

EMPRESS RACING.

Left Six Days After America Maru and Both Seek to Land Silk First.

R. M. S. Empress of Japan is due tomorrow from the Orient and her arrival is being awaited with interest. In order to get her cargo of raw silk on the eastern market before a similar consignment that is being brought over on the C. P. R. steamer Empress of the Pacific reaches Vancouver, the steamer America Maru is racing to San Francisco from Honolulu.

The America Maru obtained an extraordinary large shipment of silk. In view of the fact that she would reach San Francisco before the Canadian Pacific company's steamer reached Vancouver, The Empress sailed from Yokohama six days after the America Maru. The silk cargo of the America Maru is valued at nearly a million dollars. The liner arrived at Honolulu Saturday morning, and at 1 o'clock was on her way to this port. With ordinary weather the steamer should arrive Wednesday morning.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Craigard, from Guayaquil, has arrived at Port Townsend in charge of her mate, the captain having died of yellow fever at Guayaquil. The Steamer Pennsylvania, owned by the Northwestern Steamship Company of Seattle, when laden with dynamite for Philadelphia, whence the steamer is to come to Seattle, collided with the schooner Prescott Palmer in the Delaware on Friday, causing damage amounting to \$30,000 to the schooner. Fortunately the dynamite in the Pennsylvania did not explode and the steamer is not seriously injured.

Steamer Harold Dollar, of the Dollar line, Capt. Thwing, put back to Neah bay Saturday with her cargo shifted. The vessel sailed from this port last Thursday, bound for Seward direct. She carried a full load of general freight, including a large amount of lumber and explosives. It is not thought the damage is serious. Officers of the company in Seattle state that they believe the cargo will be easily readjusted and that the vessel will proceed on her way within the next day or two. She encountered the severe storm in which the British bark Pass of Melfort was wrecked.

LOCAL NEWS

He Stole \$10.—August McCormick, who has figured more than once as the accused in the police court, was arrested yesterday by Constable J. Wood, charged with stealing ten dollars, the property of V. H. Wetmore, proprietor of Occidental hotel. The hotel man sent McCormick for change with the ten dollar bill, but, unlike that famous cat which did return, he never came back.

E. M. Burns Promoted.—Edgar M. Burns, formerly of this city and recently Northern Pacific agent in Seattle, has been appointed traveling freight agent for the Chicago Great Western Railroad, with headquarters at Tacoma. Mr. Burns is one of the best known railroad and steamship men in the Northwest. He was formerly the assistant passenger agent for the Great Northern Railroad at Victoria and Vancouver, was assistant passenger agent for the Northern Pacific at the same cities, and for three years was the city ticket agent for the Northern Pacific in Seattle, and also occupied the position of city ticket agent for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company in Seattle. He will leave for Tacoma at once to accept the new position January 1.

Russians Get Work.—The twenty-one Russians who were delayed here because of eye trouble have been released and go to Vancouver to join those who preceded them of the party which arrived by the Kanagawa Maru two weeks ago. Nearly all who came here from Japan on the last steamer have found work in logging camps up the coast. They were prisoners of war while in Japan, some of them being captured over a year and a half ago. They say that there are still over 70,000 Russian war prisoners in Japan, and although peace has been declared the Russian government is not making any move to bring them home for fear they would join the revolutionists. Some of the members of the party have farms in Russia, but they have no desire to return while the present state of affairs exists. They are a hardy, intelligent looking lot of men, who are likely to be good workmen, as many of them have had previous experience in Russia.

Resolution of Condolence.—The following resolution from the British Columbia Camera's Association has been sent to the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries: "I am instructed by the members of the Fraser River Camera's Association to convey to you their sincere regret at the sudden and untimely death of the Hon. Raymond Prefontaine. During past years many gentlemen have occupied the same honorable position, but never before has any one shown such an earnest desire to master the details relating to the salmon and other fisheries of British Columbia or to exercise the powers so generously for their betterment. He was a minister who possessed their entire confidence and esteem, and their regret of his loss as a personal one. May I ask that you will be good enough to convey to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the members of his government the condolences of the camera men in the loss of such an able and valued colleague, and their hopes that the succeeding minister may continue the work so ably inaugurated by him."

If you are going East, take the Northern Pacific's popular electric lighted train, the "North Coast Limited."

Work of the Board of Health

Resume of the Splendid Achievements Done During the Past Year.

Number of Safeguards of Which the Public Know Nothing.

The health department of which Dr. Fagan is the indefatigable secretary, plays an important part in the internal economy of the provincial government, and has succeeded in making itself both felt and respected. Its business is to wage a constant fight against the forces which combine to lay the seeds of sickness, disease and death. In combating these evils every public official, every corporate body, and indeed, every private citizen, should be found in the ranks. If this were so the department would be able to present a report that would gladden the heart of every lover of humanity as it is there are only too many instances of carelessness, neglect, indifference and in some cases defiance, among those who are by every legal and moral obligation bound to respect the regulations laid down for the public weal.

Whilst nothing is more able to make serious inroads upon the splendid health statistics of this healthiest of provinces, with its death rate up in the thousands, there have been during the past year several glaring instances of neglect to report and to isolate, which are responsible for the spread of epidemics, and a veritable havoc among the population. Scarlet fever had a serious outbreak at Kamloops, and was not finally allayed without the sacrifice of life. The parties responsible were severely censured by the department for neglecting to adopt precautions which would almost certainly have confined the outbreak to the initial cases. Measles and mumps have had a riotous time, in almost every town in the Province, during 1905, but whilst so general the attacks have not been serious, and have been attended by few fatalities. There is just now a dread disease of typhoid in Pouceux, from which four deaths have already resulted, and seventy cases have been treated. The dread disease is supposed to have originated at the local dairy which was found to be in bad condition. This is the old story, and it is not impossible that more typhoid has originated from polluted milk than from any other cause. The department has acted with energy and promptness, in this matter, by prohibiting use of water from the creek which flows through Pouceux by the city of Greenwood, which lies in the valley at the foot of the mountains on which Phoenix is perched, and at ready the supply is being drawn from other sources. This timely action with it is hoped prevent the spread of the epidemic to Greenwood.

Outbreak of Diphtheria. Lathens is being visited by an even more dreadful disease of typhoid in Pouceux, from which four deaths have already resulted, and seventy cases have been treated. The dread disease is supposed to have originated at the local dairy which was found to be in bad condition. This is the old story, and it is not impossible that more typhoid has originated from polluted milk than from any other cause. The department has acted with energy and promptness, in this matter, by prohibiting use of water from the creek which flows through Pouceux by the city of Greenwood, which lies in the valley at the foot of the mountains on which Phoenix is perched, and at ready the supply is being drawn from other sources. This timely action with it is hoped prevent the spread of the epidemic to Greenwood.

If the Dominion government only re-

alized the incalculable benefit of anti-toxin it would arrange for its manufacture and distribution throughout the Dominion at cost, at present it is to be feared its use, and therefore its usefulness, is checked by the almost prohibitive price.

On the other side of the shield it is gratifying to be able to record that owing entirely to close vigilance, and more effective regulations, the epidemic of smallpox, which was so general in cities just south of the line throughout 1905, and which claimed 400 victims in the State of Washington alone, was excluded from this province. This is a notable instance of the excellence of Canadian sanitary laws and goes to show that where they are rigidly observed they are effective.

Among the excellent regulations in force are those "governing the sale of milk, and the management of dairies, cowsheds and milk shops." These provide for inspection, lighting, ventilation, cleansing, draining, a proper water supply and the treatment of infected cattle. If faithfully observed they would practically destroy the germination of disease in the dairy.

Not less admirable are those governing the "construction, equipment and management of slaughter houses," which, in addition to the more obvious sanitary precautions affecting cleanliness, cover the effective disposal of offal, and the residence of the abattoir, and the close inspection of animals and carcasses. Every one familiar with the degree of perfection attained by the French in the regulation of abattoirs, and its direct bearing on the public health, will join with the department in hoping that this day is not far distant when in every town of 5,000 inhabitants a public abattoir will be compulsory, and the private slaughter house illegal.

Instructive Leaflets

In addition most admirable leaflets are distributed in all the public schools of the province, giving a general description of the more prevalent diseases, the signs of their appearance, and what precaution should at once be taken.

The operations of the board of health are not, however, confined to combating let for a sewerage system often arises. Ratepayers more susceptible to the influence of cost than of scientific determination invariably wish to drain their sewers into the nearest river, this is the case of Fernie, but in the interests of townships such as Morrissey and Elk already existing, and others still in the womb of the future, this cannot be allowed, and a septic tank is the alternative. It will thus be seen that so numerous are the ramifications and so wide is the scope of the Provincial Health Department that it is in the truest sense vitally concerned in the public weal, and shield might well be emblazoned the appropriate motto "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Safety."

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woollens and flannels,—you'll like it.

RANCH CHANGES HANDS.

Ashcroft Journal Reports a Big Deal in Up-Country Cattle Property.

The English ranch, Bonaparte, has been sold to Ike Kerr and Thomas McCosh and it is rumored that C. R. Doxat, the vendor, will move to England with his family, says the Ashcroft Journal. The purchaser has got a fine property in good condition and well stocked. Mr. Doxat has commenced the breeding of Clyde horses and owned one of the best stallions in British Columbia and also several fine mares. Included in the deal is about 300 head of cattle, a portion of which are ready for market.

Mr. Doxat since he purchased this property from B. F. English a few years ago, has greatly improved it by fencing, additions to the dwelling houses and building new barns. He cleared some 40 acres of land and generally put the place in efficient shape. The purchasers are not giving out the price they paid but it is understood to be \$21,300. Mr. Doxat when he purchased from Mr. English, paid \$17,000.

MR. KELLY'S POSITION.

Liberal Leader of Vancouver Discusses Recent Editorial in Colonist.

The editorial in last Friday's issue of the Colonist about the senatorial ambitions of Robert Kelly, the astute Terminal City politician, was reproduced in full in the Vancouver Province, and Mr. Kelly was interviewed on the subject. This is how he took it:

"That," said Mr. Kelly, after he had read the article, "that is what I call good advertising."

"Take offence at that? Well, I should say not. There is nothing wrong in that at all. If the Province never says anything worse about me than that, well I won't have any kick coming," said Mr. Kelly as he lighted a fresh cigar.

"But whoever wrote that does not know what he is talking about. I was never north with those Grand Trunk fellows. I wish I had been. I missed a good time. That was a trip I overlooked."

"A senatorship? Well, now, there is nothing they can give me that I want. That's all. I'm not worrying about that story. I am thinking that it would be good business to buy a couple of hundred of those papers and send them up country to my customers."

TO FIGHT GLANDERS.

Vancouver Horse Owners Call Public Meeting to Discuss Subject.

A meeting of all horse owners in the city will be held in the board of trade rooms, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock to consider what united action it would be advisable to take concerning the alleged outbreak of glanders in the city and the action of the Dominion government in matter says the Vancouver Advertiser. The use of the room was secured from the secretary of the board of trade. All horsemen are urgently requested to attend.

In connection with the government precautions being taken, Dr. McPhillips takes serious exception to Clause VI of the regulations governing the matter, whereby no compensation is made to the owner of a horse if the latter is put into quarantine, develops the disease and is destroyed. The doctor's favorite

rite mare, being under suspicion, was inoculated, and was found to react. The usual sum of \$100 was offered, providing the animal were immediately destroyed. The doctor, however, wished to take the chance of the mare not actually developing the disease, in spite of showing clinical symptoms. His only recourse was to put her into quarantine, by which step he forfeits the right to claim compensation. This regulation, he considers most unfair, and one that swears particular hardship on, for instance, a man who earns his livelihood by means of a team considerably more valuable than the \$200 compensation, but who must choose between accepting this sum and voluntarily putting the horses into quarantine on the off-chance of their emerging as well as when they went in.

NEWSPAPERMAN SKIPS.

Leaves Little Alberta Town Under an Alleged Cloud.

A despatch from Raymond, Alberta, states that R. O. Matheson, who at one time edited the Frank Sentinel, has absconded and that he is a defaulter from the town of Raymond in a sum of not less than \$2,000. The despatch reads:

"R. O. Matheson, a well known newspaper man, is a defaulter and fugitive from justice. The authorities are searching for him. His accounts as treasurer of the town of Raymond are short something in excess of \$2,000. The fugitive has been traced to Ontario where he left his wife and child at the town of Milton."

"He was bonded by the Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Security company of Toronto and a demand has been made on that company for restitution."

"A communication was received here several days ago from Matheson admitting that a shortage existed and disclaiming any knowledge of the manner in which it occurred. He had been in charge of the funds of the township for nearly two years and had handled some \$15,000 annually. From the partial audit thus far made Matheson apparently falsified the books shortly after he took charge."

"He left here a month ago, having sold his interest in the Chronicle. He went to Edmonton to accept a position with the department of education. At that time no one suspected that he was short. When discrepancies were discovered he was written to repeatedly and failed to reply. Then a peremptory telegram was sent him but no response was received. Later it was learned that he had suddenly left for the east with his wife and child."

Rod Matheson is quite well known among newspaper men in the west, says the Frank paper. He and his brother H. J. Matheson of the Blairmore Times, formerly conducted the Silvertonian at Silverton, B. C. Later they came to Frank and established the Sentinel. When the partnership was dissolved he went to Fincher and with Dr. Lake started the Roundup. It was short-lived and Rod then went to Raymond, forming a partnership with "Si" Saunders in the Chronicle. Soon after going to Raymond he was made town treasurer."

Thanks for Smokes.—The post office staff wish to thank the Colonist and Messrs. A. W. Knight and Shillcross & Macaulay for cigars which were smoked with pleasure by the postal staff. The members of the city police force are thankful to the Victoria and Driard hotels for cigars.

GOLDSTREAM DISTRICT

Good Farm FOR SALE containing 190 Acres,
80 Acres mostly very rich Land
Under Cultivation

This is a beautiful property. Price Moderate

**PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street
VICTORIA, B. C.**

PUMPS

For every purpose—Steam, Electric, Trippler, Power, Multistage, Centrifugal, Bore's Pumps, etc. We carry the largest stock in British Columbia, and can give immediate delivery on standard sizes. AIR-COMPRESSORS for any duty. Our Davenport type has special features which will interest you. WATER-TUBE BOILERS—We manufacture the best. STRUCTURAL IRONWORK. ELECTRIC MOTORS, DYNAMOS, COMPLETE PLANTS. Electric Supplies of every description.

**The Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd. and
The Canada Foundry Co., Ltd.,**

627-529 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C.
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS:

TORONTO, ONT.

PETERBORO.

The Splendid Iron Ship

"BARCORE"

2041 tons register, will load General Cargo at
Liverpool and Glasgow for British Columbia Ports
February Sailing

For Freight Rates and other particulars Apply to

ROBERT WARD & CO., LIMITED

TEMPLE BUILDING, VICTORIA, B. C.

THE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL BUILDING KNOWN AS

THE VERNON

IN NOW FOR LEASE, PARTIALLY FURNISHED

A. W. JONES, Agent

28 Fort Street

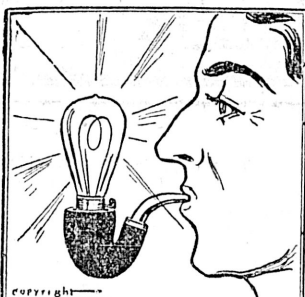
May
You All

Smoke the Pipe
of Peace in
1906

HINTON ELECTRIC CO.,

29 Government Street,

VICTORIA.



GOOD THINGS FOR NEW YEAR

MIXED NUTS 15c.
DATES, per packet 10c.
SMYRNA FIGS, per lb. 15c.
NAVEL ORANGES, per dozen 15c.
ISLAND AND EASTERN TURKEYS JUST ARRIVED.
CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO.

Phone 28. The Family Grocers. Johnson Street

ROSLYN COAL

This excellent coal is fast gaining favor in Victoria. Orders continually repeated. Try it. Delivered in Lump, Sack or Nut, at current prices.

For Sale by **R. DAVERNE, Sole Agent,**

Dealer in Cordwood, Cutwood and Bark.
OFFICE AND YARD, 43 BLANCHARD ST. AND WARREN'S WHARF, JAMES BAY.
TELEPHONE 97.

Everything for the Fowl Family

We offer a carefully selected, balanced ration of Whole Grain and Grit, best adapted for vigorous growth of fowls and production of eggs. Ask for
EXCELSIOR HEN FOOD \$1.75 per 100 lbs.

SYLVESTER FEED CO. - 87-89 Yates St.

A Rare Chance for Cheap Tools

The whole of the Machinery, Tools, Patterns, Drawings and Stock in Trade of THE ALBION IRON WORKS CO. is now offered for Sale for Cash, at bottom prices, in quantities to suit purchasers. For prices and particulars apply at The Albion premises or to **ANDREW GRAY, Proprietor,** MARINE IRON WORKS, Pembroke St., between Store and Government Sts., Victoria, B. C. Res. Tel. 100; Works Tel. 681.

INVERTAVISH NURSERY

BULBS OF ALL SORTS CHEAP

Many will soon flower.

Hyalanthus, Narcissus, Daffodils, Crocus, Tulips, etc.

Pot Plants and Cut Flowers at Cut Rates.

SMOKED FISH

NANAIMO SMOKED BLOATERS

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NANAIMO SMOKED SALMON

NANAIMO SMOKED HADDIES

NANAIMO SALTED HERRINGS

Packed by Cowie's Scotch Experts

Simon Leiser & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

SOLE AGENTS

Use telephone to Vancouver.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

Review of the Lumber Trade

**British Columbia's Great Staple
Industry Reviewed by
T. F. Paterson.**

**Prospect That the 1906 Output
Will Be 900,000,000
Feet.**

During the year some extensive transfers of timber lands have been made at good prices. At timber limits in British Columbia are becoming scarce, and logs are becoming more costly to put in the water every year. The day of the hand logger is nearly passed, and oxen and horse teams are now almost altogether discarded, except in single bolt camps, and the large road engines have taken their place.

They too, in a few years, will have to make way for the logging railway, as the timber is logged off the water front. Almost all the timber territory has been plastered with licenses, some of which cover little or no timber. The amount of timber in British Columbia has, in my opinion, been greatly exaggerated in official and other reports, and it is safe to say that not one acre in five hundred of the coast region contains timber worth operating. There is, however, sufficient quantity for many years to come, but the supply is in no sense inexhaustible. It is doubtful whether it will stand fifty years. Of course, timber which is now not considered worth putting in the water will be eagerly sought for in ten years' time, and doubtless many timber lands which have been logged will be relogged after that period. The provincial government should do everything in its power to prevent the destruction of the forests by fire. Large areas have been destroyed by past conflagrations, and the logged off portions contain a large amount of combustible material, which, if burned, would largely destroy the timber that has been left.

To sum up the situation, it is safe to venture the assertion that the year 1906 will be the last in the history of the industry in British Columbia. The money invested in lumbering enterprises in this country has made but a very small return, notwithstanding the feeling among the general public that lumbering has made fortunes. Many have put much more capital into the business than they can hope to be repaid for for a number of years to come. This, however, is something to be looked for in the early history of lumbering in any country; and while the mills have not made large sums of money in their business, the public has been benefited by the industry in the employment of the laboring class.

On the whole, the year 1905 has been a fairly good one for the lumber industry of British Columbia. Early in the year a number of mills were shut down, owing to lack of orders. During the spring months conditions improved considerably, both as to local and foreign trade. The sale of British Columbia logs to the Northwest Territory and Manitoba for at least 65 to 70 per cent. of their trade, and the expansion or contraction of the lumber industry largely depends on the demand from there. After several years of spring of this year the weather continued fine, and the prospects were fair for a good crop. Orders for lumber became more brisk than during the earlier part of the year, and later on in the season, after the crop had matured, the demand was fairly brisk, and a large quantity of lumber from the Coast and mountain sections found ready markets in those districts. The British Columbia mills, however, profited little by the expansion of trade in Winnipeg through unprecedented building operations there, as at least 75 per cent. of the lumber used there was shipped in by American firms. Had the British Columbia mills this trade as well, the year 1905 would have exceeded every other year in the history of the trade.

Owing to the large amount of railway construction in the central region of the Dominion, the demand during the fall months of the year just past was unprecedented in the history of the trade. American mills have had plenty of business at home to take care of, and the orders for railway construction have largely come to the Coast and mountain mills, and the great trouble is at present to get lumber orders filled. The Grand Trunk Pacific are requiring large quantities of lumber for additional railway construction as well as for the construction of pulp mills. This steady demand has kept the trade brisker than usual during this the quiet season of the year. At present orders for building houses in Manitoba and the prairie provinces are somewhat slack, but a good demand is anticipated in the early spring of 1906. Reports from there would indicate that at least a third more lumber will be required there next year than was used in 1905, and sufficient new mills have been put in operation in British Columbia to meet that demand.

It is safe to say that the output of the British Columbia mills for 1906 will be 900,000,000 feet, and it would not surprise me if the billion feet mark was reached. What lends me to think this is possible is the fact that such a large quantity of money being put in circulation through the sale of the bumper crop of the prairie provinces of 1905, that building operations during 1906 will be at least 30 per cent. greater than in any former year. There is almost certain to be a large influx of immigrants, who will require large quantities of lumber, and settlers who have had their first good crop may be expected to extend their building operations. The amount of lumber used by the different railways will also increase the output of lumber largely. Some mills in this province have been ordered to deliver lumber for three and four months ahead and at fair prices.

If the market in the United States continues to keep the mills there supplied throughout the year, the British Columbia lumbermen may look forward to the best year in the history of the trade, and if the Dominion government see fit to put a duty of two dollars per thousand on rough lumber coming into this country, a good Canadian trade will be assured, even if there should be a slackening of the demand for lumber on the American side of the line. Strong representations have been made at Ottawa, and also before the tariff commission, by the lumbermen of Canada for a duty against American lumber, and it is to be hoped that that which is their right will be granted when the present tariff is revised.

Local and foreign trade has been very active, the latter especially so during the last half of the year, when the demand became active and prices rose considerably. Prices for lumber at the present time throughout the country have an upward tendency, and it is safe to venture the opinion that these prices will be maintained throughout 1906. Through extensive building operations in the cities and farming districts of the United States, the lumber trade has exceeded former years, and the outlook is fair for a continuance of these conditions.

Logging Conditions

At the present time, owing to the scarcity of logs, prices may advance before spring, as there are practically no logs in the water, and the mills are carrying limited stock. In the earlier portion of 1905 logs were plentiful at prices ranging from \$4 to \$5 at the camp, or \$5.50 to \$6.50 delivered at the mill. The weather during January, February and March was exceptionally fine, and large quantities of logs were put in the water. Owing to the demand for lumber being poor at that

Should and acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind?
Should and acquaintance be forgot,
And days o' auld lang syne?

HERE'S TO
1906

IN
BOBBIE BURNS'

Favourite Scotch

"JOHNNIE

WALKER'S"

KILMARNOCK

PITHER & LEISER

SOLE AGENTS

559

time, there was an oversupply, and a large plants discontinued logging for and went to logging cedar for export. As the demand for lumber increased during the summer the overplus of logs was cut up, and many plants anticipated a small demand for lumber during the last three months of the year, curtailed their output. The unprecedented demand for lumber during the general public that lumbering has made fortunes, and many of the mills have practically no stocks on hand.

Prices in consequence have risen from \$1 to \$1.50 per thousand, and logs delivered at the mill now range about \$5.50, \$7.50 and \$9 per thousand. Should there be much bad weather during January and February of 1906 prices will go still higher, and the price of lumber will rise in consequence.

Puget Sound mills also report a shortage in the log market there of 150,000,000 feet, so there is not much chance for the mills being able to get a supply from that direction.

However, a large number of new logging plants are being installed, and logs are likely to decline in price about May or June, but if it is thought the increased demand for lumber may take care of all that may be put on the market. The outlook for cedar logs is not very bright, but the provincial government absolutely refuse to allow the export, very few logs of first quality by the small cedar mills operating on the Coast, but they do not wish to handle logs of second or third grade.

About 40,000,000 of rougher grade of cedar have been exported to the United States during the year ending June 30, 1905. These have been sold for good prices on the American side for shingle purposes, and a large amount of United States money has found its way into the pockets of the loggers of British Columbia.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

FROM OLD CARIBOO.

Some News Notes of Interest Taken From the Ashcroft Journal.

Following are notes respecting happenings in Cariboo taken from the Ashcroft Journal:

In former years there existed a tradition that no other than Sandy Locke could rightly drive stage between Quesnel and Barkerville, hence in the fullness of time when the genial Sandy made it known that he would no longer devote his time to stage driving and romancing and that for him 'twas a future of ranching—and romancing, the announcement left us hovering between dismay and a case of blue funk; then with a callous indifference to our fate, and a parting whoop and hollo, he retired to his home in the hills. The result was as unexpected as anything you might wish to see. We are so used to getting our mail on time that it has become a confirmed habit, like whiskey with—but let us not name names. So now we look forward with childlike faith in the belief that the driver, Mr. Adamson, can do the trick.

Stage driver Robert Yonston has retired from the road and is to be married on January 3d at Victoria. Mr. Yonston has been a competent, gentlemanly and obliging driver, and Mr. Robertson, who formerly taught the Quesnel school, is a popular and accomplished young lady. The happy couple may be assured of our cordial good wishes.

There will be a grand masquerade ball at Quesnel January 25th and 26th. A large attendance and a good time are expected.

Our prediction as to the sudden extinguishment of the next Barkerville fire was nothing less than pure prophecy. The fire was at Roger's restaurant, December 19th, and didn't last long.

Old Earl has retired from the Cariboo hotel, Quesnel, and is now on his ranch. George Rhodes is now mine host of the Cariboo. George Rhodes and Al Johnston have sold their sawmill to Lancel and Wendell. Wendell set up the mill on China creek and saw lumber this morning from the China Creek and Cunningham Creek mills.

Invitations are out for the wedding of Mr. W. F. McCarthy and Miss Kate Brown, in the Episcopal church, Barkerville, the evening of January 1st, 1906. The ceremony will be followed by a dance in the theatre and supper at the Barkerville hotel. The contracting parties are well known and popular and we wish them all sorts of good luck.

The haphazard use of a remedy will never discover its efficacy. Try Beecham's Pills morning and night, and note the improvement in your health.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
The First Thing in the Morning
The Last Thing at Night
Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

A Report on the Farming Interests

**Some Notes of the Progress
Made During Year Just
Closed.**

**Annual Statistics Compiled by
the Deputy Minister of
Agriculture.**

Although the annual statistics of the department of agriculture are not yet available, Mr. J. R. Anderson has furnished the Colonist with some notes of the progress of the industry during the year 1905.

There are a great many people coming in from Manitoba and N. W. T. Almost invariably enquiries are in the direction of fruit growing; grain growing is discouraged, as having been put to the most profitable uses such as dairying, poultry raising, swine feeding and fruit growing.

There is great improvement and increased output. New creameries are being established. The dairy judge at the Dominion exhibition said the exhibit was the best he ever judged. Grain was considerably injured by the early rains.

Root crops generally short and some potatoes were lost during early frost in October.

Fruit.—Mr. Van Deman, judge at the Dominion fair said he was astonished at the excellent quality, better in many ways than any he had come across. The shipments to Manitoba and the N. W. T. have greatly exceeded that of former years, and the number of trees planted out are much greater than ever before. Culture of strawberries is also increasing, large quantities were shipped. Magoon is best for the purpose. Late frost shortened the crop; apples and pears were generally good, plums up to average; cherries below average. Acres of land fit for fruit is being found to be much greater than was at first supposed. Fruit was sent to England by the department and gained prizes.

But cattle have done exceedingly well on the ranges and prices have been fair.

Dairy cattle show a marked improvement owing to up-to-date method in testing and selection. Better methods are also being employed in feeding. Silos are being generally constructed.

Horses.—The number is greatly decreased owing to glanders. The exhibition at New Westminster was most excellent, the Clydesdale which took first prize at Portland only ranked fifth at the Dominion fair.

Sheep.—Production limited and only for mutton; wool commanded a poor price; spring lambs a specialty on the Gulf Islands.

Poultry.—The production is increasing as dairying increases, but the importation schemes are being prosecuted bringing under cultivation, greater areas of land. The Kamloops irrigation scheme will have the effect of settling up and bringing under cultivation a large proportion of land along the Thompson river.

The clearing of land in the wooded sections is a problem not yet solved. Stumping powder is the most effective method, but the price is too high for many on heavily wooded land. Stump pullers have yet to be constructed capable of pulling with the large trunks of the province especially on the Coast.

The improvement everywhere, observable in all branches of agriculture is without doubt to be attributed directly to the effect of the teaching carried on by the government through the medium of farmers institutes. The lessons derived from our own people and our neighbors in the adjoining states are made use of on all possible occasions. The publications issued by the department of agriculture also contribute largely to this increased knowledge.

The most noticeable influx of agricultural population has been in three sections of the province. In Kootenay, where the government has taken such a firm hold on the shores of the lake situated by the Kootenay fruit growers association, and the Nelson fair. In the Okanagan, where large ranches like the Ellis and Barclay have been cut up into small lots, and are rapidly being brought under cultivation, and in the lower Fraser, where settlers are arriving in considerable numbers from the N. W. T. In Kootenay, many Englishmen have settled, and one has been successful in producing the apples which have won the gold medal at the recent Colonial Fruit exhibition in London.

Most of the fruit ranches in this section are small, but the ground is so fertile that heavy crops are easily raised. Berries yield from \$300 to \$400 an acre, and are shipped to the Northwest. Land here costs from \$50 to \$100 an acre, uncultivated, the cost of clearing does not exceed \$50.

In the Okanagan, fruit growing is the staple and land is so productive that there is a ready sale at \$100 an acre. W. L. Shafford is rapidly disposing of the Ellis estate, and next season will have a large influx of settlers in the neighborhood of Penticton. The Sumner and Peachland estates are being got rid of at a great price, and the latter is now a regular shipper of the luscious fruit, after which it is named. Further south the strip of land, ten miles long and two wide, terminating at Keremeos, which is destined to become the show garden of the Dominion, is being brought under cultivation, and subdivided to suit settlers. The well known Couillard estate is being laid out by W. H. Armstrong and no doubt will sell like the prairie hot cakes. It is at present being developed by the premier fruit ranch of Canada, Frank Richters, which is being brought under cultivation, and population and prosperity are coming apace to this section.

Attracted to Island
The Island of Vancouver and the lower Fraser have also attracted many who have tired of the strenuous life of the Northwest, and disposing of their farms have turned their faces towards the more congenial climate of the coast.

As far as the island is concerned it cannot be too widely known that dairy farming and fruit growing, if pursued with intelligence and industry, are bound to be profitable and easy. Failure to be pleasant under the conditions that prevail here. There is not a better farming section in the province than the Delta, and other parts of this island are not inferior. There is a mistaken notion abroad that all the land is heavily timbered. This is a mistake, the farm land is not heavily timbered. To clear an acre of fir timber and remove the stumps would cost in many instances \$500, and

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

NEW YEAR EXCURSION

EXCURSION RATES in effect between all stations. Tickets good for going journey to Monday January 1st, Good to return not later than Tuesday, January 2nd. 1906.

REGULAR TRAIN SERVICE IN EFFECT

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Dist. Freight and Passenger Agent

HAPPY

Is the man or woman who makes good resolutions for the

NEW

Year, and who carries out these good intentions for the entire

YEAR

One of the very best resolutions anyone can make is

TO

Deal with us for all the goods

YOU

May require in the Music line, and we can guarantee to

ALL

Satisfaction and fair and square treatment.

**M. W. WAITT & CO.
LIMITED**

44 Government Street

Established 1862.

VICTORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY

NOTICE is hereby given that all parties who have completed their applications can obtain Catalogues from the Librarian on Tuesday, January 2.

Books will be issued at the same time to all persons holding borrowers' cards.

J. G. HANDS,

Librarian.

Victoria, B. C., December 30, 1905. 431

Fleming Bros.' Art Calendars for Xmas Presents

Are now on sale at their studio; also Kodaks and Supplies. We make a specialty of Enlarging Photos of every description, and Finishing for Amateurs. Blue Printing and Plans Copied.

Over Sommers' Store, 50th Gov't St

NOTICE

The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has disposed of his tailoring business on Store street, and that all accounts are due and payable to the purchaser, Charlie Do, after this date.

CHARLIE DUNN,
Per Charlie Hoy.

NOTICE.

The South end of St. Charles Street, from Field Road to Charles Street, is closed to vehicular traffic from Monday, the 11th instant, until further orders. C. H. TOPI,
City Engineer.

no one but a madman would attempt it. Such land, when the timber is cut should be pastured between the stumps. There is, however, in the Island plenty of good fertile land, with light growth on it, this can be cleared for \$50 per acre, and this is the land now being sought by the farmer. It is worth \$100 an acre if within three or four miles of the railway, and when railway construction proceeds north, as it will do in the near future, thousands of acres of such land will be placed on the market, and will no doubt find ready purchasers. With an importation of 2,000,000 pounds of butter annually it cannot be said that dairy farming has no future on Vancouver Island.

From this brief review of the work of the year it will be seen that the industry which is the most important of all, and which is the foundation of commercial prosperity is in a most flourishing condition, and has before many years have passed to attract to the province a large and permanent population.

CHILD'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Mrs. John Englehardt, of Gera, Mich., tells of the anxious moment, spent over her little two-year-old daughter, who had taken a hard cold resulting in croup. She says: "I am satisfied that if it had not been for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy she would have choked to death. I gave this medicine every ten minutes and she soon began to throw up the phlegm. I can recommend it in the highest terms as I have another child that was cured in the same way." Sold by all druggists.

Use Telephone to Ladners.

HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER.

Is instructed to sell without reserve at Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas Street,

FRIDAY, 5th JAN'Y, 1906

AT 2 P. M.,

DESIRABLE AND ALMOST NEW

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

Parties about to furnish with moderate goods should not miss this sale.

Wm. T. Hardaker

AUCTIONEER

Messrs. L. Eaton & Co.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Will sell off the remainder of the valuable stock of

Japanese Goods

From the Oriental Bazaar, 90 Douglas St.,—ON—

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK SHARP

At their Auction Mart, corner of Douglas and Fort Sts.

Messrs. Eaton & Co. will hold their usual weekly furniture sale starting Wednesday, January 10, 1906, when they will offer an unusually valuable and useful lot of household furniture.

Further Particulars Later.

The Auctioneers -- L. Eaton & Co.

VICTORIA, B. C. MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1906.

TWENTY PAGES.

Dr. Barnardo's First "Boy"

Interesting Account of the Incident Which Lead up to Establishment of "Barnardo Homes" in Writings of Philanthropist.

The news of the death in London of Dr. Barnardo, the "Father of Nobody's Children," has aroused a great outburst of popular sympathy. A true philanthropist, he held out a helping hand to every destitute waif, and kept an open door for every really homeless child. In 30 years he rescued over 50,000 boys and girls, and he even did more. His splendid enthusiasm and admirable methods drew round him a body of shrewd men as a council, who hope to continue his work of child rescue in the same spirit and upon the same lines. Today 8,000 who were stranded on life's threshold, without a chance in this world, are being maintained, educated and trained to be honest, God-fearing, loyal citizens of the empire. "My Plan," says the founder's own words, how the homes began.

(By Thos. J. Barnardo, F. R. C. S. Ed.) "I don't live nowhere." "Now, my lad, it is quite useless your trying to deceive me. Come over here and tell me the truth. What are you from? Where are your friends? Where did you sleep last night?"

With this bunch of inquiries I felt that I could penetrate the toughest shield of falsehood and deceit behind which the boy whose name I had just heard, might seek to hide. And certainly in calling this child to my side that I might question him more closely, I never supposed that his was a true account of himself.

For two or three years, I had so far as my medical studies left me time, been conducting a voluntary night school among rough boys and girls, the children of the poorer laboring class. I thus had necessarily revealed to me much of the privation and suffering which so often fall at an early age to the lot of the children of the very poor.

I had encountered many more cunning and even cruelly ill-used little ones; but never as yet had a genuine Arab boy, utterly homeless and friendless, crossed my path. Indeed, I had thought in my ignorance that the race existed only on paper, and that the stories about their condition and sufferings were the inventions of some sentimental and other large cities, which had occasionally attracted my attention, were mainly due to the fertile imaginations of certain writers, whose love for the sensational had, I feared, overcome their strict regard for truth.

I had, too, a vague notion that homeless children, if such really existed anywhere, were for the most part orphans, who were eventually taken care of by the Parish or Workhouse authorities.

I have, therefore, to admit that at that time I knew really nothing of that happy class of young children, who, in the fiercest struggle for existence, were keenly, but any other, chiefly because, being children, they are less able to resist the pressure of cold, hunger, nakedness, friendlessness and temptation.

It is very many years since this little lad told me that "he lived nowhere." It could not perhaps have been a very dreadful if an event which occurred so long ago had entirely faded from my memory. But I never can erase from my mind and heart the impressions then created for the first time; indeed they really changed for me the whole purpose, character and motives of my life.

My days were devoted mainly to attendance at the dissecting-room or the hospital, and most of my evenings to study. I nevertheless reserved two nights a week, which I called my free nights, and which, as well as the whole of Sunday, were given up to the conduct of a ragged school situated in a room in the heart of squalid Stoney.

How well I remember that poor little room! It had originally been, I think a stable—not such a stable as Belgravia knows, but simply a shed where donkeys had been kept. Boards had been placed over the rough earth. The rafters had been whitened, and so had the walls; but the accumulated dirt deposits of three or four years had changed the color to a dingy hue. Yet I and my student friends who helped me thought it an admirable room, for was it not water-tight and wind-tight? Had we not good bars to the windows, almost capable of resisting a siege? And in those days, and in that quarter those bars constituted a by no means unnecessary precaution! Above all, was it not situated right in the very heart of an overcrowded, poverty-stricken district, filled with little one-story houses of four rooms each, every room containing its family? And did not these families supply the hungry, thirsty, and shivering multitude who crowded eagerly round our doors, called each one of us "teacher," listened, with varying degrees of attention, to what we had to say, or yelled in chorus some tune-ful melody?

Such was the cradle of my work—a poor donkey-shed in an East-End street—and here it was that, on one evening, a remarkable incident occurred. One of your young scholars had gone home. I noticed, standing on the hearth near the large fire kept burning at one end of the room a little ragged lad, who I observed had listened quietly throughout the evening. He showed no signs of leaving, and, yet, it was time to put the lights out. So I said:

"Come, my lad, it's time to go home now."

To this he replied at first given.

"Come, I say, you had better go home at once." Then I added, somewhat doubtfully: "If you don't, your mother will be asking for you."

"Please, sir," slowly drew the lad, "I'm not a boy."

"Oh, sir," said I: "What for? Indeed I cannot. I am going to turn the lights out and lock the door. It's quite time for a little boy like you to go home and get to bed. What do you want to stop for?"

"Please, sir," he repeated, "do let me stop; I won't do no 'arm."

"I cannot let you stop, my boy. Why do you want to stop? You ought to go home at once. Your mother will know the other boys have gone, and will wonder what keeps you so late."

"I ain't got no mother."

"But—your father? Where is he?"

"I ain't got no father."

"Stuff and nonsense, my boy," I said, somewhat brusquely. "Don't tell me such stories! You say you have not got either a father or a mother. Where are your friends, then? Where do you live?"

"Ain't got no friends. Don't live nowhere."

I was startled, as I have said, by such a reply. But I did not believe it, although

they put me into the school. I was all right then, but soon after, mother died, and then I runned away from the 'ouse."

"How long ago was that?"

"Dunno 'zactly, sir; but it's more'n five year ago."

"And what did you do then?"

"I got along o' a lot of boys, sir down near Wapping way; an' there wor an ole lady lived there as wus knowed mother an' she let me lie in a shed at the back. While I wor there, I got on werry well. She wor very kind, an' 'eas' me nice bits o' broken vittals. After this I did odd jobs with a lighterman, to help him aboard a barge. He used me werry bad, and knocked me about frightful. He often thrashed me for nothin', an' I didn't sometimes have anything to eat; an' sometimes he'd away for days an' leave me by myself with the boat."

"Why didn't you run away, then, and leave?" I asked.

"So I would sir, but Dick—that's his name, they called him 'Sweary Dick'—one day he thrashed me awfull, an' swore at me. I runned away, he'd catch me, an' take my life, an' he'd got a dog aboard as he made smell me, an' he telled me if I tried to leave the barge the dog 'ud be arter me; an' sir, he were such a big, fierce un. Sometimes, when Dick were drunk, he'd put the dog on me, 'out of fun,' he said. And look 'ere sir, that's what he did wunst."

"Ah, that's 'eaven, sir."

"Yes, Jim, wouldn't you like to go there?" I added. "Everyone who goes there must love Jesus. Have you ever heard of Him, Jim?"

There was a quick nod of assent. The boy seemed quite pleased at knowing something of what I was talking about.

"And the poor little fellow thereupon pulled aside some of his rags and showed

to go. After that I runned away. Ever since I've bin in an 'out, an' up an' down where I could; but since the cold no luck at all, an' it's been sleepin' out hungry most every night."

"Have you ever been to school?" I asked.

"Yes, sir. At the work's they made me go to school, an' I've been into one on a Sunday in Whitechapel. There's a kind gentleman there as used to give us toke arterwards."

"Now, Jim," I said, "would you like to go into a comfortable 'ouse, and always have plenty to eat and drink, and have kind friends to teach you and take care of you?"

"That 'ud suit me, sir, and no mistake."

"Well, I will see what can be done for you tomorrow. But you know there's another world, brighter and more beautiful than this, where there will be no more hunger or cold, and where little boys will never be beaten and ill-treated. Do you know what that is called?"

"Ah, that's 'eaven, sir."

"Yes, Jim, wouldn't you like to go there?" I added. "Everyone who goes there must love Jesus. Have you ever heard of Him, Jim?"

There was a quick nod of assent. The boy seemed quite pleased at knowing something of what I was talking about.

"And the poor little fellow thereupon pulled aside some of his rags and showed

derful story of the Babe born in Bethlehem."

After describing the goodness, compassion and love which the Lord Jesus had shown for everybody, I went on to speak of His trial before Pilate, His cruel scourging and His crown of thorns. The little fellow, who had been listening all the while with the most intense interest, occasionally asked questions about the story, and the girl given to drink. Little Jim fairly broke down, and said, amid his tears, "Oh, sir, that wor wuss nor 'Sweary Dick' sarved me."

Then we knelt down together, and I asked the Lord to bless this little waif of the Streets.

When I rose, the poor child's eyes were suffused with tears, and I could not but hope and believe that his young heart, so long neglected, and a stranger even to human love, was being opened to the gentle voice of the Good Shepherd.

It was half an hour after midnight when at length I sallied forth upon my quest, Jim no longer following behind, but with his hand confidently placed in mine.

We passed quickly through the greater streets, and then my little guide led the



me a long, scarred, ugly mark as of teeth right down his leg.

"I stopped a long while with Dick," he continued; "I dunno how long it wor. I'd have runned away often, but I wor afraid. One day a man came aboard when Dick wor away and said as how Dick wor gone. 'Listed for a soldier when he wor drunk, so I says to him, 'Mister says I, 'will yer 'old that dog a minute? I shuts down the 'atch tight on 'em both; and I cries, 'Ooray!' an' off I jumps ashore, an' runs for my werry life, an' never stops till I gets up near the Meat Market; an' all that day I wor afraid old Dick's dog 'ud be arter me."

"Oh, sir," continued the boy, his eyes not lit up with excitement, "it wor none not to get no thrashing, an' not to be feared of nobody. I thought I wor going to be 'appy all the time now, 'specially as people took pity on me, an' gey me a penny now an' then. One ole lady as kep' a tripe and trotter stall gey me a bit when I 'eard her at night to put her things on the bar, an' gey me a shove home. But the big chaps on the streets wouldn't let me go with 'em; so I took up by myself."

"Well," said I "what about the police? Didn't they catch you and put you in the workhouse?"

"Oh, sir, the police wor the wuss! They wor no getting no rest from 'em. They always kep' a-movin' me on. Sometimes, when I 'ad a good stroke of luck, I got a trippenny dross, but it wor awful in the lodgin'-houses. What with the bitin' and the scratchin', I couldn't get no sleep; so in summer I mostly stole out on the wharf. Twice I wor up afore the beak for sleepin'!"

"But sometimes they'd let me off with a kick, or a good knock on the side of 'ead. But one night an awful cross fellow caught me on a doorstep, an' he locked me up. Then I got six days at the work's, and the beak said if I comed there again he'd send me

"Yes, sir," he added; "I knows about Him."

"Well, who is He? What do you know of Him?"

"Oh, sir," he said—and he looked sharply about the room, and with a curious glance into the darker corners where the shadows tell—and then sinking his voice into a whisper, he added, "He's the Pope o' Rome."

"Whatever can you mean, my lad?" I asked in utter astonishment. "Who told you that?"

"No one, sir; but I knows I'm right,"—and he gave his rough little head a positive nod of assertion—"see, sir, you see, mother, afore she died, always did that when she spoke of the Pope"—and the boy made what is known as the sign of the cross—"and one day, when she wor a-dyin' in the 'firmery, a gent wor in there in black clothes a-talkin' to her, an' another wor a-singin'." Then they began to talk about Him, sir and they both did the same."

"Then because your mother made the sign with her fingers when she spoke about the Pope and about Jesus, you thought she was speaking of the same person?"

"Yes, sir, that's it," and the boy gave a nod of pleased intelligence.

I am setting down facts. The boy was literally all the poor and knew of Him who had left Heaven. He might seek and save the lost! The greatest event in the world's history was unknown in every aspect and sense to the poor little heathen child who sat before me with widely distended eyes and weird care-worn face, thirsting for knowledge to which he was a stranger, and needing as much as any other child of Adam the solace and comfort which the Gospel of the Divine Love alone could bring.

I gave up questioning, and drawing his chair and my own close to the bright fire, I told him slowly, and in the simplest language I could command, the won-

way into Houndsditch. After partly traversing it, he stopped, and guided me by one or two steps into a kind of narrow court, through which we passed. Here we entered at length what seemed to be a long, empty shed. I found afterwards that throughout the day it was an old clothes market, called "the 'Change."

It ended in a network of narrow passages, leading from and into the well-known noisy Petticoat Lane, the name of which has since disappeared from the London street list.

But when, that night, I passed through these narrow lanes and streets, all was still. The black and dingy shutters of the small, one-like shops were closed by strong bolts and bars, and no sound did I hear save the echo of my own foot-steps.

"All right, sir," said Jim, "don't you look no more. We'll come on 'em soon. They doesn't lay about 'ere, cos the policemen are so werry sharp all along be these 'ere shops. Wunst, when I wor green, I stopped under a barrier down there"—pointing to a court adjoining—"but I nearly got nabbed so I never sleep there again."

Meanwhile, we had passed through the shed, and Jim, turning to me, with his finger on his lips, said:

"'Sh! we're there now, sir. You'll see lots on 'em if we don't wake 'em up. We were at the end of our journey. A high dead wall stood in front, barring our further progress; yet looking lustily around, I could see no traces of lads."

"Where are they Jim?" I asked in an undertone.

"'Tis there, sir," he replied, pointing to the iron roof of the shed of which this wall was the boundary.

"Then," seemed beyond my grasp. How was I to get up? Jim made light work of it. There were well-worn marks by which it was possible to ascend

Twenty-Three Years Ago

Historic Records of Stirring Events Compiled From the Colonist --- Local Business Methods Then in Vogue.

In 1883 New Year's Day fell on a Monday, as it does in 1906, and the first issue of the Colonist for that year was on Wednesday, January 3rd. A glance at its pages may not be without interest, especially as it displays some features which confirm the popular impression that Victoria is conservative—of course in a non-political sense.

First as to the make-up of the paper, the issue consisted of four pages, for which subscribers paid the same price as today, when they get 10, 12, 16 and sometimes 24 pages.

The four pages contained twenty-eight columns, no less than eighteen, or sixty-five per cent, being devoted to advertising matter. While the Colonist is naturally proud of its advertising patronage, it would not find it easy to propitiate its subscribers with thirty-five per cent, of reading matter today. It is at once a testimony to the stability of the city and to the business capacity of its tradesmen that among the advertisements of 1883 are to be found many names which are still on the pages of the Colonist. These include Rithet & Co., then Welch, Rithet & Co., J. Boscowitz, The White House, D. Spencer, C. E. Redfern, Goodacre & Dooley, John Vetter, T. N. Hibben and many others. A striking feature of the advertisements of 1883 is the fact that the columns of the front page were given over to advertising and only one to reading matter.

Then, as now, dry goods houses used the larger space, D. Spencer filling a whole column. Land notices take up a considerable space, among them one signed R. P. Rithet, secretary of the Moodyville Saw Mill Company, for permission to purchase 640 acres of land on the east side of Thurlow Island. There are on the front page two conspicuous notices signed by Noah Shakespeare, mayor, the one a by-law to regulate the election of a mayor and councillors for the city of Victoria in the year 1883; the other a by-law to amend the by-law for prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings. Mr. Shakespeare still does yeoman service for the Capital City in a department which is the chief dispenser of Xmas joys to a community of twenty-five thousand souls, with all the kindness and courtesy which characterized him of yore.

In 1883 Canada's first great transcontinental railway had not reached the western coast, but was battling with the forces of nature along the banks of the Fraser. An interesting advertisement signed A. Onderdonk, general manager, appeared on the first page, dated from the office of the contractors of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Yale. It is an appeal for white labor, and gives the schedule of wages, the highest being \$125 a month for overseers and the lowest \$150 a day for laborers. Mr. W. H. James, who in 1897 labored in the Crow's Nest railway, and who is today one of the foremost engineers in Canada, was then winning his spurs as engineer to Mr. Onderdonk.

There is one interesting little advertisement, especially in view of the vigorous attempts of the latter day realists to dethrone the veritable Santa Claus. It is a notice of a literary entertainment in the Philharmonic hall for the purpose of procuring a fund for the girls' department of the Victoria public schools. The programme concluded with the amusing Xmas masque entitled "The real Santa Claus," and to think that in spite of this exposure the old gentleman still survives, and is as popular as ever.

It might be a dangerous experiment to invade the domain of the dry goods advertisements. Still, unless it be a dream, there are suggestions which seem to strike a recollective chord, and reminiscences of fashion, long since consigned to limbo by the philistine male which recently have shown fateful indications of recurrence, such as "hoop skirts and dress improvers," but let that pass; it was probably nothing worse than a Christmas nightmare.

Among such a preponderance of advertising it is singular to observe that, with one solitary exception, there are no advertisements by "real estate agents"—the exception is L. Loweberg, and this is assuredly one of the greatest contrasts presented to the Colonist of today. Patent medicines figure largely, and here it may be noted that while the various pills that flesh is vain to seem to be permanent, and to vary but little more, one general rule governs the names of the specifics change from age to age. Thus in 1883 the one certain remedy for everything ranging from cancer to catarrh was Dr. Spiney's Cure; today it seems to be Dr. Pierce's, and one half wonders if there is any relationship. Dr. Spiney, who hailed from "Pisco," was bold enough to forfeit \$500 "for every case of every kind which he undertakes but does not cure." One well known "purdler" still survives in Burdock's Blood Bitters; how long it will continue in face of the alcohol havers-gation is another matter.

With a reference to two striking advertisements in this brief resume must come one is quoted because it is an early illustration of what has now-a-days become so general, the art of writing catchy ads. It is reproduced in full. A flattering sign of the times. Among business men is a craving for room—room—room! But echo only answers where can we find room? A beautiful Xmas goods? T. N. Hibben & Co.

The other will no doubt recall tender memories of the little group of devout worshippers who in 1883 gathered to read and meditate upon the writings of a theologian, whose personal character was as attractive as his theories were unconvincing. B. Williams, John-son Street, near Douglas, would sell a complete Swedenborg Library. Was there a remnant at the Swedenborg cult in Victoria, and is it extinct?

There are, however, other features of the Colonist of January 3rd, 1883, which claim attention. The editor was D. W. Higgins, so well known, and so long and honorably associated with the public life of Victoria, and today, as he approaches the limit of the span of life, occupying the editorial chair of

the Vancouver World. Mr. Higgins' recent literary work in his two well-known books "The Mystic Spring," and "The Passing of a Race," constitute the most notable contribution to Coast literature, and show that neither his skill nor his vigor are abated. In 1885 he was pegging away in the editorial columns of the Colonist against the inefficiency of the fire department, and the inefficiency of the post office accommodation. In dealing with the former he pointed a moral by quoting the recent destruction of the Drilard hotel. Has the lesson been well and finally learned in 1905?

Among the news items are many which will be referred to with interest. The first column of the front page is devoted to cabled items. William O'Brien's trial for seditious libel published in United Ireland, had just commenced. He subsequently served a term of imprisonment, but not without more! Only six months ago he addressed a public meeting in Toronto in the interests of the Irish propagandists. Then follows Secretary James Blaine's circular deprecating European interference in Panama affairs. This question is dealt with us, but in how different a form! By far the most important and historic news item is of the death of Leon Gambetta, the great French Tribune. A true orator, a true patriot, and a true statesman. He might have ruled France but, like two of the most brilliant men in English history, he could not resist his contemporaries, he could not resist the popular shares with Charles Stewart Parnell and Sir Charles Dilke Othello's epitaph. The comments of the English papers which follow the account of his death are all eulogistic. The French Debats concludes with the words: "Much will be forgiven Gambetta in consideration of his love for France."

There is an interesting despatch, especially in view of what transpired subsequently, canvassing the appointment of Sir Charles Dilke to the post of the local government board. It is pathetic to read this high encomium upon his ability and promise so shortly before he passed under the cloud from which he was never to emerge.

Of Canadian News of note there is rather a dearth. A brief despatch signed John A. Macdonald, summoned the Federal Parliament to meet on February 8th. Then there is a statement that land has been secured at Ottawa, at a cost of \$85,000, for the erection of new departmental buildings.

In the light of recent boom prices in Winnipeg, a despatch from the prairie city is noteworthy. It tells that A. W. Ross has sold the corner of Portage Avenue and Main street for \$115 to an English syndicate who will erect a palatial brick block. The block subsequently erected is now the property of the Canadian Life Insurance Co., and on the basis of recent sales on Main street, would fetch not less than \$200,000. A wire from Chicago tells of the installation of a complete cable railway system. Singularly enough, a cable from Yokohama tells of army reorganization.

Father Neptune does not seem to have changed much, as there is a long account of his vagaries on the Coast, but on this occasion his fury seems to have been expended off San Francisco, where there were numerous wrecks. A later despatch says that that city was treated to a snowstorm on Christmas eve.

Among the local news items are to be found Mr. C. E. Redfern's mayoralty address to the ratepayers, and notice of the arrival of the S. S. Idaho from the Federal Territory, the report of a sale of 41 miles an hour velocity, which puts our recent record of 54 entirely in the shade. The new Church of England school house on the corner of Rae and Quadra streets was opened on this date.

Correspondence is but poorly represented in a letter of a dozen lines, from a workman, complaining that a boy is employed on the Esquimalt dry dock at \$2 a day. Probably the reader of the Colonist at all times to throw open its columns to correspondence has led to the very notable development of this independent expression of opinion which is such a feature of the paper today.

To conclude this dip into long closed pages reference can only be made to two other items, but they are both of prime importance. No one reading the very modest announcement that James Gordon Bennett had decided to leave the world, with the Atlantic because he would no longer consent to be at the mercy of John Pender in Europe, and Jay Gould in America, could have foreseen the truly magnificent achievements and status of the Commercial Cable Company today, and the marvelous part it has played in the history of the world during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. Similarly no one reading a long and pessimistic article, copied for the information of Canadian readers from the London World, anent the decadence of the Hudson's Bay Company, could have foreseen the recent revival of the most ancient and honorable Company, dating from the days of Prince Rupert, which was the pioneer and is still in many respects, the premier commercial institution in British North America.

A man who was something of a gourmet ordered a dinner for himself and his party, which, from the menu, should have been very palatable; but, apparently, it was not so. Course succeeded course, and toward the end of the meal the waiter could restrain himself no longer. He called up the waiter and expostulated:

"I ordered a good dinner, and we have waited patiently for some satisfactory dish. The soup was a failure, the fish a disappointment, the entree uneatable, and I am sorry to tell you that during the whole dinner there has been nothing worth looking at."

The waiter looked troubled for an instant, and then, brightening up, he said: "If you will wait a moment, sir, I will bring you the bill."

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

HOW CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN SAILED THROUGH THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE

Norwegian Did Feat That for Three Centuries Had Baffled Navigators—Discovered True Magnetic Pole—His Little Schooner a Mere Cockleshell—Party of Eight Stole Through All Well Where Big Ships Had Failed.

Capt. Roland Amundsen has achieved the great honor of being the first navigator to sail from Europe to America by way of the Northwest Passage. Word was received in New York yesterday that Amundsen has arrived at Port Eglbert, Eagle City, Alaska, having left his little schooner, the Gjoa, with all well on board, at King Point, 69 degrees, 45 minutes west. He has absolutely located the true north magnetic pole.

Capt. Amundsen left Norway in June, 1905, in the Gjoa.

"We shall be eight men, all told," he

Alexander and Braw Head anchored at Cooper Island. Passed schooner Bonanza, San Francisco, grounded off King Point.

"Fleet of American whalers overtaken by early winter. Twelve are wintering here. Land surveyed in spring 1905 to 72 degrees 10 minutes north, magnetic observation, King William Land. Finished June 1.

"Left Herschel October 24 with dog sled. Arrived here today. Will be at Port Yukon in six days, where mail will reach me. Wire \$500 as soon as possible. How is political situation?"

Chancellor, who sailed from England in May, 1573, are the first explorers who tried to force a ship through the Northwest Passage. They all died of starvation. Frobiher, in 1576; John Davis, in 1585, and Barrents, of Amsterdam, in 1590, also tried and failed. More than a century elapsed before the merchant adventures were convinced that a navigable northwest passage to the rich commerce of East India was absolutely impossible. Nevertheless explorers never ceased trying for the honor of getting through.

There, with their heads upon the higher part, and their feet somewhat in the gutter, but in as great variety of postures as one may have seen in dogs before a fire—some coiled up, some huddled two or three together, others more apart—lay a confused group of boys out on the open roof all asleep. I counted eleven. No covering of any kind was upon them. The rags that most of them wore were mere apologies for clothes, apparently quite as bad as, if not even worse than, the ragged and tattered clothing which seemed to be about eighteen years old; but the ages of the remainder varied, I should say, from nine to fourteen.

Just then the moon shone clearly out. As the pale light fell upon the upturned faces of those sleeping boys, and as I realized the terrible fact that they were all absolutely homeless and destitute, and were almost certainly but scraps of many others, it seemed as though the hand of God himself had suddenly pulled aside the curtain which concealed from view the untold miseries of forlorn childhood upon the streets of London.

Jim took very much the same view of the situation. "Shall I wake 'em up?" he asked. "I was overcome with the pain of my own thoughts, and my heart was beating with compassion for these unhappy lads. And I could see in response was, 'Hush, don't let us disturb them.' At that moment, standing there alone in the still silence of night, with sleepless London all around me, I felt powerless to help these poor fellows that I did not dare to interrupt their slumbers. It was to me a revelation, and a message, I had made up my mind that, by God's help, this one lad, Jim himself, who had been my guide should at all costs be cared for and watched over. But to awaken these other eleven boys, to hear their stories—stories doubtless of misery, of loneliness, of crime, of crime perhaps, and to find in every word an appeal for help which I could not give, was more than I could bear even to think of. So taking another hurried glance at the wretched and never-to-be-forgotten group—looking down once more at the eleven untamed faces, white with cold and hunger, a sight to be burnt into my memory, and to recur again and again for weeks and weeks, to haunt me until I could find no rest except in action on their behalf—I breathed a silent prayer of compassion and then hurried away, just as one of the sleepers moved uneasily, as if about to awake.

We reached the street again. Quite unconscious of the feelings awakened in my mind, Jim eagerly questioned me: "Shall we go on to another lay, sir? There's lots more."

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Henry Collins Walsh, secretary of the Explorers' Club, in commenting upon the message received, said:

"It is very gratifying to learn that Captain Amundsen has accomplished this feat. The value of his discovery—discovery here meaning the passage from sea to sea—lies in its important geographical nature. We shall doubtless hear from the explorer many interesting details of that journey which will be of scientific interest to every one concerned in the explorations in the land of ice."

"Amundsen's family is wealthy. I am quite sure that he assumed the larger part of the expense, which will not exceed \$25,000. He was equipped with the very best instruments. The leisurely manner in which he moved through the passage impresses me with

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Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, United States navy, retired, said: "Ever since the time of Elizabeth, when Frobiher tried that passage and Willoughby the Northeast passage, men have been trying to find an easy passage and one that would discount Columbus' achievement. Frobiher failed, but since his time other men have tried, and now it is a matter only of getting into the ice and being carried along with it."

Brigadier General A. W. Greely, chief of the signal corps of the army who was the leader of a famous expedition to the north pole, said in response to an inquiry as to the worth of Amundsen's trip: "I see that he reached Herschel's Island, which many whalers reach, and if he stays with his ship a man can undoubtedly drift through the Northwest passage. I imagine from what I have read that Mr. Amundsen started out about two years ago, came overland down the Mackenzie river and Porcupine creek to Port Eglbert, and is reporting from that point."

As I have hinted, that dread night of discovery determined my subsequent career. Often since, and scenes of comfort, I have seen before me the upturned piteous faces of these eleven, or twelve, or thirteen boys, and their misery for assistance, and their registered in my own heart, the resolve to devote my future life, by God's help to their rescue and training. I knew no one then who could render me any help in the rescue and care of these boys. I was, comparatively speaking, friendless and unknown in London myself; but my heavenly Father, who feeds the hungry ravens, heard the prayer of my heart, and gradually the way opened to accomplish this work I had set before me. I asked Him, if it was His Holy Will, to permit me to provide a shelter for such poor children, to give me the wisdom needed to seek them out, and to bring them in to learn of God, of Christ, of Heaven. How that prayer was heard and how all over the kingdom, nay, all over the world, thousands of kind hearts have been moved to uphold my hands in the work, is now a well-known story.

I began in a very small way, as may well be imagined. A little house in a mean street was first opened for some twenty-five boys. We did the repairs ourselves. Many a happy hour was spent in whitewashing the walls and ceilings, scrubbing the floors, and otherwise put-

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And I can hardly picture a happier scene than that on the first evening in the old ramshackle house, when, kneeling down ere they retired to rest, my first family of twenty-five poor boys acknowledged with me, on their knees, the kindness and benevolence of the continued care of Him who feeds the very sparrows.

The work thus humbly begun has since prospered mightily, extending far beyond any thoughts of mine. The small home in Stepney was gradually increased in size until it developed into a large and commodious building, adapted to the needs of the boys. Other branches followed. Among these was the Village Home for Girls at Ilford, Essex, started in the year 1873, which now benignly shelter 1,200 little girls rescued from destitution, from the perils of orphanhood, or from the greater dangers of the workhouse and the streets. In all, nearly 60,000 poor boys and girls have since that first night been snatched from positions of privation or danger; have been taught the mastery of useful handicrafts, and brought under the potent sway of Christian love. 17,471 of these have been placed out in the colonies, and the colonies are now occupying positions of respectability and usefulness, bringing credit upon the Homes which sent them out, and upon that old country whence they came.

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Dr. Barnardo's First "Boy"

(Continued from Page Eleven.)

and descend—little interstices between the bricks, where the mortar had fallen or had been picked away, Jim rapidly climbed up first, and then, by the aid of a piece of stick he found on the top and held down for me, I too made my ascent, not without soiled clothes and abraded hands. I found myself standing on a stone coping or parapet. But what was this I saw before me in the gloom?

There, with their heads upon the higher part, and their feet somewhat in the gutter, but in as great variety of postures as one may have seen in dogs before a fire—some coiled up, some huddled two or three together, others more apart—lay a confused group of boys out on the open roof all asleep. I counted eleven. No covering of any kind was upon them. The rags that most of them wore were mere apologies for clothes, apparently quite as bad as, if not even worse than, the ragged and tattered clothing which seemed to be about eighteen years old; but the ages of the remainder varied, I should say, from nine to fourteen.

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PROMINENT SCIENTIST ON THE RESULT OF THE HERRING INDUSTRY

Report of the Lecture Which was Delivered by Professor Huxley at the National Fishery Exhibition, in Which Many Important Economical and Legal Questions are Concerned.

No. 2.

There is a general agreement among fishermen that herrings sometimes make a squeaking noise when they are freshly taken out of the water. I have never heard this sound myself, but I have seen it so much in the testimony of the fisherman that I do not doubt that it occurs to me that it may be produced when the herrings are quickly brought up from some depth by means of this arrangement. For under these circumstances the air, which the air-bladder contains, expands to such a degree as to be relieved from the pressure of the water, that deep-sea fishes with a closed air-bladder which are brought to the surface rapidly are sometimes fairly turned inside out by the immense distension, or even bursting, of the air-bladder. If the same thing should happen to the herring, the like misfortune would not befall it for the air would be forced out of the opening in question, and might readily enough produce the squeak which is reported. The common Loach is said to produce a piping sound by expelling the air which this fish takes into its intestine for respiratory purposes.

At the opposite end of the air-bladder there is an even more curious arrangement. The silvery coat of the air-bladder itself does not terminate here. Two very fine canals, each of which is not more than two-hundredths of an inch in diameter, though it is surrounded by a relatively thick wall of cartilage, pass forward, one on each side, from the air-bladder to the back of the skull. The canals enter the walls of the skull and then each divides into two branches. Finally, each of these two dilates into a bag, which lies in a spheroidal chamber of corresponding size and form; and, in consequence of the air which they contain, these bags may be seen readily enough shining through the side walls of the skull, the bone of which has a peculiar structure where it surrounds them. These two bags, which constitute the termination of the air-bladder on each side, are in close relation with the organ of hearing. Indeed, a process of that organ projects into the front chamber on each side, and is separated by only a very delicate partition from the terminal part of the air-bladder. Any vibrations of the air in these sacs, or any change in the pressure of the air in them, must tell upon the hearing apparatus.

There is no doubt about the existence of these structures which, together with the posterior opening of the air-bladder, were most accurately described, more than sixty years ago, by the eminent anatomist, Weber. But I am afraid we are not much wiser regarding their meaning than we were when they were first made known. In fishes in general there can be little doubt, that the chief use of the air-bladder is to diminish the specific gravity of the fish, and, by rendering its body of nearly the same weight as its surrounding water, to render the business of swimming easier. In those fishes in which the passage of communication between the air-bladder and the alimentary canal is closed, the air is no doubt secreted into the air-bladder by the excretory system, which many fishes, for example, the carp tribe, for example, the front end of the air-bladder is connected by a series of little bones with the organ of hearing, which, as it were, prolonged backwards to meet these bones in the hinder end of the skull. But here, the air-bladder, which is very large, is connected by a long tube, while in the herring, the extreme narrowness of passages which connect the air-bladder with the ear, renders it difficult to suppose that the organ can have any such function.

In addition to the singular connection of the ear with the exterior by the roundabout way of the air-bladder, there are membranous spaces in the skull, which by the vibrations can more directly reach the herring's ear. And there is no doubt that the fish is very sensitive to such vibrations. In a dark night, when the water is phosphorescent, or, as the fishermen say, there is plenty of "murex," it is a curious spectacle to watch the effect of sharply tapping the side

ing what seemed to me at that time an untenable mansion for capaciousness into suitable condition for the reception of my first family. Then I spent two whole nights upon the streets of London, east my net upon the "right side of the street," and brought to shore twenty-five homeless lads, all of them willing and eager to receive such help as I could give them.

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general maintenance, goes without saying; but that our Heavenly Father, who, forty years ago, opened my heart to receive one poor boy, and sent me forth upon my life's work of rescuing the children "ready to perish," will continue to supply the wants of my ever-growing family, I have no manner of doubt.

The herring, scattered in all directions leaving streaks of light behind them, like shooting stars.

The herring, like other fishes, breathes by means of the gills—the essential part of which consists of the delicate, highly-vascular filaments, which are set in a double row on the outer faces of each of the gill arches. The venous blood which returns from all parts of the body to be collected in the heart is pumped thence into the gills, and there exchanges its excess of carbonic acid gas for the gaseous oxygen which is dissolved in sea-water. The freedom of passage of the water, and the great size and delicacy of the gills, facilitate respiration when the fish is in its native element; but the same peculiarities permitting of the rapid drying and coherence of the gills, and the hanging on spindly effocation, render its tenure of life, after removal from the water, as short as that of any fish. It may be observed, in passing, that the wide clefts behind the gill-covers of the herring have some practical importance, as the fish, thrusting its head through the meshes of the drift-net, is caught by the head, and as in the ripe female the two roes or ovaries stretch from one end of the abdominal cavity to the other, occupying all the space left by the other organs, and distending the cavity, the number of eggs which they contain must be very great. Probably 10,000 is an under-estimate of the number of ripe eggs shed in spawning by a moderate-sized female herring. But I think it is safer than the 30,000 of some estimates, which appear to me to be made in forgetfulness of the very simple anatomical considerations that the roe consists of an extensive vascular framework as well as of eggs; and moreover, that a vast number of the eggs which it contains remain immature, and are not shed at the time of spawning.

In this brief account of the structure of the herring I have touched only on those points which are peculiarly interesting or which bear upon what I shall have to say by and by. An exhaustive study of the fish from this

point of view alone would require a whole course of lectures to itself.

The herring is a member of a very large group of fishes spread over all parts of the world, and termed that of the *Clupeidae*, after *Clupea*, the generic name of the herring itself. Our nearest ally, the herring, is the sprat, *Ureola*, which is a member of the same family. These are the sprat, the herring, the haddock, the mackerel, the Atlantic, the temperate and colder parts of the Atlantic, the North Sea, and the Baltic, and there is a very similar, if not identical, species in the North Pacific. But it is not known to have the eggs of southern Europe, nor in any part of the interior of the ocean, nor in the southern hemisphere.

There are four British fishes which so closely resemble herrings, externally and internally, that, though practical men may not be in any danger of mistaking them, it is not always successful in denning their differences. These are the sprat, the haddock, the mackerel, and the herring, rendering its tenure of life, after removal from the water, as short as that of any fish.

The sprat comes nearest; indeed young herrings and sprats have often been confounded together, and doubts have been expressed on the sprat's distinctness of the two. Yet if a sprat and a young herring of the same size were placed side by side, even their external differences leave no doubt of their distinctness. The sprat's lower jaw is shorter; the shields in the middle of the head have a sharper keel, whence the ventral edge is more like a saw; and the ventral fin lies vertically under the front edge of the dorsal fin, or even in front of it; while in the herring, though the position of the ventral fin varies a little, it lies more or less below the front margin of the dorsal fin. The anal fin of the sprat is longer than the dorsal in the herring. But the best marks of distinction are the absence of vomerine teeth in the sprat, and the smaller number of pyloric caeca which do not exceed nine, these being disposed in a single longitudinal series.

Shads and pilchards have a common character by which they are very easily distinguished from both sprat and herring. There is a horizontal fold of scaly skin on each side of the tail above and below the middle line. Inside of this fold there are no teeth in the mouth, and the gill covers are very numerous—a hundred or more—their openings being disposed five or six in a row.

The shads have a deep narrow notch in the middle line of the upper jaw, which is absent in the pilchard. The intestine of the shad is short and straight, like that of the herring; while that of the pilchard is long and folded several times upon itself.

Both of these fishes, again, possess a very curious structure, termed an accessory branchial organ, which is found more highly developed in other fishes of the herring family, and attains its greatest development in a fresh water fish, the *Heterotis*, which inhabits the Nile. This organ is very rudimentary in the shad (in which it was discovered by Gegenbaur), but it is much larger in the pilchard, in which, so far as I know, it has not heretofore been noticed. In *Chanos* and several other *Clupeoid* fishes it becomes coiled upon itself, and in *Heterotis* the coiled organ makes many turns. This organ is commonly supposed to be respiratory in function; but this is very doubtful.

Herrings which have attained maturity and are distended by the greatly enlarged roe, are ready to shed the contents of these organs, or, as it is said, to spawn. In 1862, we found a great diversity of opinion prevailed as to the time at which this operation takes place, and we took a great deal of trouble to settle the question, with the result which is thus stated in our report:

"We have obtained a very large body of valuable evidence on this subject, derived partly from the examination of fishermen and of others conversant with the herring fishery; partly from the inspection of the accurate records kept by the fishery officers at different stations, and partly from other sources, which all lead to the conclusion that the spawning of the herring takes place in two seasons of the year, in the spring and in the autumn. We have hitherto met with no case of full or spawning herrings being found in any locality during what may be termed the so-called months, namely, June and December, and it would appear that such herrings are never, or rarely, taken in May or the early part of July, in the latter part of November or the early part of January. But a spring spawning certainly occurs in the latter part of January, in February, in March, and in April; and an autumn spawning in the latter part of July in August, September, October, and even as late as November. Taking all parts of the British coast together, February and March are the great months for the autumn spawning. It is at all likely that the same fish spawn twice a year; on the contrary, the spring and autumn spawns are probably perfectly distinct; and if the herring, according to the hypothesis advanced above, come to maturity in a year, the shoals of each spawning season would be the fry of the twelve-month before. However, no direct evidence can be adduced in favor of this supposition, and it would be extremely difficult to obtain such evidence."

I believe that these conclusions, confirmatory of those of previous careful observers are fully supported by all the evidence which has been collected, and the fact that this species of fish has two spawning seasons, one in the hottest and one in the coldest months of the year, is very curious.

Another singular circumstance connected with the spawning of the herring is the great variety of the conditions, apart from the temperature, to which the fish adapts itself in performing this function. On our own coasts, herrings spawn in water from 10 to 20 fathoms, and even at greater depths, and in a sea full of rocks and saltness. Nevertheless herrings spawn just as freely, not only in the narrow of the Baltic, such as the Great Belt, in which the water is not half as salt as it is in the North Sea and in the Atlantic, but even in such long inlets as the Scheldt, the Scheldt, the water of which is quite drinkable and is inhabited by freshwater fish. Here the herrings deposit their eggs in two or three feet of water; and they are found along with their eggs of fresh water fish, sticking in abundance to such freshwater plants as *Polanogeton*.

(To be Continued.)

HUGH WATT.

The remarkable trial of Hugh Watt, the former member of parliament, London, charged with inciting hired agents to murder his divorced wife, Julia Watt, and Sir Reginald Bagshaw, ended Thursday with a verdict of guilty. Watt was sentenced to five years penal servitude.

The judge, in summing up, said it was the most extraordinary case of modern times. Incredible as was the whole story, he thought it was equally improbable that any one could concoct and swear to such charges. The question of the sanity of Watt had not been raised, so the jury had nothing to do but find a verdict of guilty or not guilty.

moved from the water, as short as that of any fish. It may be observed, in passing, that the wide clefts behind the gill-covers of the herring have some practical importance, as the fish, thrusting its head through the meshes of the drift-net, is caught by the head, and as in the ripe female the two roes or ovaries stretch from one end of the abdominal cavity to the other, occupying all the space left by the other organs, and distending the cavity, the number of eggs which they contain must be very great. Probably 10,000 is an under-estimate of the number of ripe eggs shed in spawning by a moderate-sized female herring. But I think it is safer than the 30,000 of some estimates, which appear to me to be made in forgetfulness of the very simple anatomical considerations that the roe consists of an extensive vascular framework as well as of eggs; and moreover, that a vast number of the eggs which it contains remain immature, and are not shed at the time of spawning.

In this brief account of the structure of the herring I have touched only on those points which are peculiarly interesting or which bear upon what I shall have to say by and by. An exhaustive study of the fish from this

general maintenance, goes without saying; but that our Heavenly Father, who, forty years ago, opened my heart to receive one poor boy, and sent me forth upon my life's work of rescuing the children "ready to perish," will continue to supply the wants of my ever-growing family, I have no manner of doubt.

The herring, scattered in all directions leaving streaks of light behind them, like shooting stars.

The herring, like other fishes, breathes by means of the gills—the essential part of which consists of the delicate, highly-vascular filaments, which are set in a double row on the outer faces of each of the gill arches. The venous blood which returns from all parts of the body to be collected in the heart is pumped thence into the gills, and there exchanges its excess of carbonic acid gas for the gaseous oxygen which is dissolved in sea-water. The freedom of passage of the water, and the great size and delicacy of the gills, facilitate respiration when the fish is in its native element; but the same peculiarities permitting of the rapid drying and coherence of the gills, and the hanging on spindly effocation, render its tenure of life, after removal from the water, as short as that of any fish.

The sprat comes nearest; indeed young herrings and sprats have often been confounded together, and doubts have been expressed on the sprat's distinctness of the two. Yet if a sprat and a young herring of the same size were placed side by side, even their external differences leave no doubt of their distinctness. The sprat's lower jaw is shorter; the shields in the middle of the head have a sharper keel, whence the ventral edge is more like a saw; and the ventral fin lies vertically under the front edge of the dorsal fin, or even in front of it; while in the herring, though the position of the ventral fin varies a little, it lies more or less below the front margin of the dorsal fin. The anal fin of the sprat is longer than the dorsal in the herring. But the best marks of distinction are the absence of vomerine teeth in the sprat, and the smaller number of pyloric caeca which do not exceed nine, these being disposed in a single longitudinal series.

Shads and pilchards have a common character by which they are very easily distinguished from both sprat and herring. There is a horizontal fold of scaly skin on each side of the tail above and below the middle line. Inside of this fold there are no teeth in the mouth, and the gill covers are very numerous—a hundred or more—their openings being disposed five or six in a row.

The shads have a deep narrow notch in the middle line of the upper jaw, which is absent in the pilchard. The intestine of the shad is short and straight, like that of the herring; while that of the pilchard is long and folded several times upon itself.

Both of these fishes, again, possess a very curious structure, termed an accessory branchial organ, which is found more highly developed in other fishes of the herring family, and attains its greatest development in a fresh water fish, the *Heterotis*, which inhabits the Nile. This organ is very rudimentary in the shad (in which it was discovered by Gegenbaur), but it is much larger in the pilchard, in which, so far as I know, it has not heretofore been noticed. In *Chanos* and several other *Clupeoid* fishes it becomes coiled upon itself, and in *Heterotis* the coiled organ makes many turns. This organ is commonly supposed to be respiratory in function; but this is very doubtful.

Herrings which have attained maturity and are distended by the greatly enlarged roe, are ready to shed the contents of these organs, or, as it is said, to spawn. In 1862, we found a great diversity of opinion prevailed as to the time at which this operation takes place, and we took a great deal of trouble to settle the question, with the result which is thus stated in our report:

"We have obtained a very large body of valuable evidence on this subject, derived partly from the examination of fishermen and of

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

A NEW YEAR'S WISH.

This wish for you: that pass rough roads
unheeded
You march ahead,
Undaunted, with the hope of trust be-
gotten
To win life's bread;
To wear a smile even when tears be your
portion,
With sighs unsaid;
To find fair blooms from last year's
brown leaves springing,
Upon your way;
To reap the worth of deeds gone by that
left you
A bit more grey,
A bit more strong to live and love with
others
From day to day.

In fruitful fields may Time think wise to
give you
A gentle part;
With love of home and friends to twine
about you,
May this year start—
Blue skies to cheer, and peace of God to
guide
O faithful heart!—The Outlook.

Arrangements are being made for the
Cambridge, Eng., police to learn Es-
peranto.

Bookbinders' International is raising
a fund of \$200,000 to establish the
eight-hour day.

Laborers' wages in Woolwich arsenal
are to be increased from 21s. to 23s.
per week from April 1 next.

Grand opera singers have formed a
union. Maybe they will now be able
to strike the right key.

Fishermen's Protective Union of the
Pacific Coast, is trying to obtain from
the Federal government a hospital in
the Bristol Bay region of Alaska.

At a meeting of the Devon (Eng.)
Sea Fisheries Committee, it was stated
that the Cornish fishermen have lost
£25,000, and those of Devon £20,000,
by the dog-fish plague.

300 Unions of the International
Typographical Union have now signed
agreements for the 8-hour day which
comes into force tomorrow (New
Year's Day).

Dr. Hunt the new mayor of Yevvil,
instead of giving the usual mayoral
banquet, has decided to give to the lo-
cal unemployed the money the dinner
would have cost him.

Owing to the demand for cheap meat
in Germany, large quantities are being
shipped from Birkenhead, and the
trade gives good promise of becoming
firmly established.

Large numbers of orders for semi-
finished material in the Glasgow dis-
trict have been taken up by German
houses, as a result of the Scotch steel
and iron masters being full up with
orders.

According to a report of the Chief
Registrar of Friendly Societies, just is-
sued, there are 2,171 building societies
in the United Kingdom, with a mem-
bership of 601,204. During the finan-
cial year 1903 their receipts amounted
to £10,734,866.

For the first time since the great
strike twenty years ago the C. B. &
Q. railway has recognized the em-
ployees, an agreement having been
made with the brotherhood recently.

The United Garment Workers are
now printing all of their own union
labels with a \$7,000 press recently pur-
chased. It cost the organization from
\$35,000 to \$40,000 annually for the la-
bels heretofore.

There will soon be a union shirt
factory in Canada, with an output
bearing the Shirt Waist and Laundry
Workers' Union label. This is at Mon-
treal. There will likely be three locals
of this craft in this city, shirtworkers,
ironers and laundresses.

The Western Federation of Miners
claim credit for the favorable deci-
sions obtained in Nevada and Mis-
souri, the eight-hour laws of which
states have been declared constitu-
tional. The miners say they spent
thousands of dollars to obtain the re-
sults.

The Japanese in California were in-
creased in numbers from 1,147 in 1890
to 40,000 in 1905. It is estimated that
there are 5,000 employed in domestic
service in San Francisco alone.

There were 304,000 paid-up members
of the United Mine Workers last
month, the greatest in its history. Of
this number over 80,000 were in the
three anthracite regions.

What is believed to be the first labor
union on the Pacific Coast of automo-
bile drivers and helpers has been for-
med in Los Angeles. A charter was
granted by the International Brother-
hood of Teamsters.

According to statistics recently made
public the living expenses of the aver-
age family during the period between
1890 and 1904 have increased from 25
to 30 per cent. There has been no cor-
responding increase in wages.

The Canada Car Company, the big
company formed by Montreal and
Toronto interests as the result of the
Grand Trunk Pacific project going
through, set their entire plant near
Montreal in operation on October 30.
The car shops are the largest yet
erected in Canada.

The Brotherhood of Railway Train-
men has decided to build an interna-
tional "Home" for aged and decrepit
members. The National Letter Car-
riers' Association, and several other
labor organizations of national char-
acter also have the subject under ad-
visement.

Mr. Bystander: "You look worried,
John; what is it? Unemployed? Army?
Trade?"

John Bull: "No. I can't for the life
of me make out who to put in the half-
back line against New Zealand."—The
Bystander."

Cotton spinning is a declining indus-
try at Burnley, England, where the
number of spindles has decreased

Taste WINDSOR TABLE
(SALT. Does not "bite"—is not
bitter. It is pure salt and all
salt. Will not cake.

from 882,000 in 1876 to 631,220, which
number has now further reduced, con-
sequent on the Lodge Mill fire, by
about 24,000 spindles.

Powers have been applied for by the
Kent Collieries, Limited, England, for
generating electricity at the colliery
and supplying it to local municipalities
and other users, the Edison idea of
"generating electricity almost directly
from the lump of coal" being ap-
proached.

Sixteen Chinamen who deserted
from a vessel in the Tyne, were taken
to the workhouse at Newcastle, Eng-
land, where they have no work to do
and are being fed, although they insist
on having no butter on their bread or
sugar or milk in their tea. One of
them told a local clergyman who is
acting as interpreter that it was like
being in "Paradise." Efforts are being
made to repatriate them.

Owing to the amount of public at-
tention drawn to the question of for-
eign competition for the recent pro-
cessions of unemployed in London, the
inauguration of the Queen's Fund and
the other indications of suffering
through want of work, an organization
has been formed under the title of the
British-made League. The object is
to create a greater demand for British
goods in preference to those of foreign
manufacture. The amount of employ-
ment would thus be enormously in-
creased.

Capt. Hughes on behalf of the
British Columbia Coast Service has
been enquiring as to probable cost of
a bed at the Provincial Royal Jubilee
Hospital, as has also the Western Fed-
eration of Miners, on behalf of their
respective organizations. Captain
Hughes at the same time forwarding
\$72 to the funds of the Hospital.

When J. H. Kennedy, engineer-in-
chief of the V. V. & E. Railway now
building through the Similkameen, left
Princeton about three weeks ago he
stated that the work west of Midway
was making good progress notwith-
standing the fact that many more la-
borers could be employed were they
available. A total of 1200 men are
now employed on the first 30 miles

agent for the Metal Worker's Union
Besides being thoroughly conversant
with "labor politics," he is an ex-ad-
viser and an active worker in church
and temperance circles.

"What is all this talk that's in the
papers about the open shop?" asked
Mr. Hennessey. "What is the open
shop?" said Mr. Dooley. "Shure, 'tis
a shop where they kape the dure open
't accomodate th' contants stream
of min comin' in 't take jobs cheaper
thin th' min what has th jobs. 'Tis
like this' Hennessey—suppose wan of
these free barn Amerycan citizens is
workin' in an open shop for th' princely
wages of wan large iron dollar a day
of th hours. Along comes another free
barn son-of-a-gun, an' he sez th' boss:
'I think I cud handle th' job fer
ninety cents.' 'Shure, sez the boss, an'
th' wan-dollar man gets th' merry
jugglin' can' and goes out into th' crowd
t' exerce his inahable talents
as a free barn Amerycan citizen an'
scab on some other poor divil. An' so
it goes on, Hennessey. An' who gets
th' benefit? Thure, it saves th' boss
money, but he don't care no more for
money than he does for his right eye.
It's all principle wid him. As for
th' min, he's robbed of his independ-
ence, regardless of anythin' else."
But, said Mr. Hennessey, "these open-
shop min ye minshun say they are for
th' unions, if properly conducted."
"Shure," said Mr. Dooley, "if properly
conducted. And there ye ar-re. And
th' strikes, no rules no contracts, no
scab, hardly any wages, an' dam few
numbers."—Mr. Dooley on the Open
Shop.

In a debate last week at the People's
Forum in New Rochelle, Herbert N.
Kasson defended strikers and boycotts,
and said that the unions were only fol-
lowing the example of President
Roosevelt in his "big stick" policy. "If
any one can produce better weapons,"
he said, "let them come forward. The
trades unions have no Andy Hamilton
to look out for their interests at Al-
bany; they have no houses of mirth;
they do not own the senators from this
state; they have no railroad passes to
give to legislators; they can't let their
friends in on the ground floor when the
house is about to collapse. The only
remedy they have is the strike, and
when men strike they grasp a blade
without a handle, which cuts them-
selves as well as their opponents. The
strike is serious business. No labor
union strikes just for fun." Opposed
to Mr. Kasson was James A. Emery, of

agency. "They only wanted to pay me
\$1.75," he complained. "I won't work
for less than \$2 for anybody."

Secretaries of labor unions will con-
fer a favor upon the labor editor if
they will forward any items of general
interest occurring in their unions to
The Colonist.

ITEMS FROM NELSON.
Scheme to Mine Under Lake Moyie
Has Been Approved.

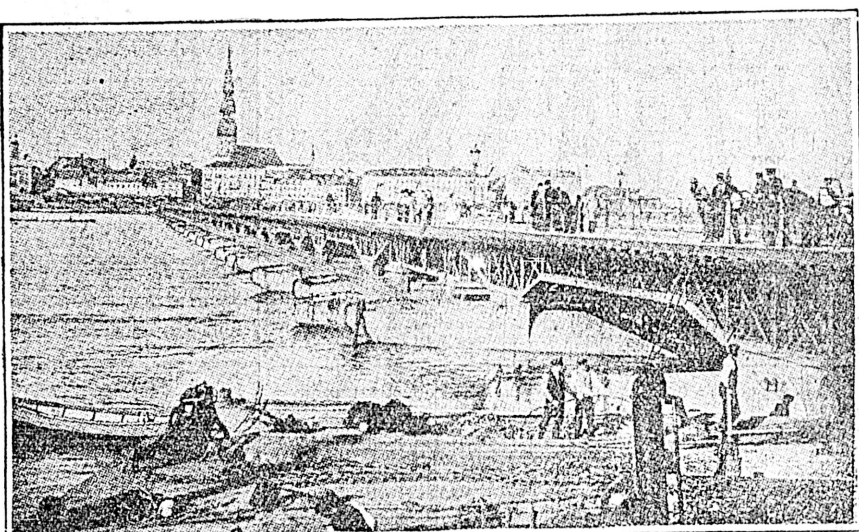
Nelson, Dec. 30.—A special to the
Daily News from Moyie announces that
Alexand. Shary, mining expert, has
approved the scheme to mine under
Moyie lake, contiguous to the famous St.
Eugene mine. It is stated that the man-
ager of that mine, James Cronin, was
anticipating in this scheme by its present
promoters, who, however, to make the
scheme doubly sure, are about to get
Clemens Herschel of New York, the
famous mining expert, to pronounce upon
its commercial practicality.

Alderman Gillett, who is candidate for
mayor, said tonight at a public meet-
ing of his followers, that his only reason
for running was that of the completion
of the municipal power plant. He said
he was certain that the appeal taken
against the injunction of Judge Irving,
upholding the rival West Kootenay
Power & Light Company, would be
won by the city, and if elected he would
do his best to see that the city got its
power and light from its own plant by
June 1 next. The aldermanic candidates
so far likely are W. W. Beer and Dr.
Rose in the East ward and Alderman
Annable in the West. They are all
Gillett men. W. W. Beer once ran un-
successfully for mayor and Dr. Rose
was mayor in 1903, elected by the Pro-
gressives. Add. Annable was elected in
1905 on the Houston ticket, but voted
against his chief over the summary dis-
missal of a fire department without as-
signing the cause, the trouble which
eventually led to Mayor Houston resign-
ing his mayoralty and leaving the city
of Nelson for Goldfields, Nev.

Steamer Dulwich proceeded to Aca-
puleo, via Comos yesterday. Before sail-
ing, Capt. Dudley presented Mr. John
Day of Esquimalt with a splendid gold
watch, suitably engraved, in recogni-
tion of the assistance given by Mr. Day
on Christmas night when the Dulwich
stranded.

Senior Rugby, at Oak Bay, Monday,
11 a. m.

LABOR RIOTS IN RIGA



VIEW OF RIGA FROM THE PONTOON BRIDGE

west of Midway. There are two tun-
nels with an aggregate of 1250 feet.

The parliament of France is discuss-
ing the question of workmen's pen-
sions. The proposal is to assure a
yearly pension of 350 francs for work-
men in the cities and 240 francs in the
country by means of payment of
ten centimes daily by the workman,
the same sum by the employer, and a
third ten centimes by the state. This
is 36 francs yearly demanded from
the workman, 36 from the state for
each workman. Sixty years is the age
fixed when the drawing of pension may
begin.

Disorderly scenes were witnessed
recently in Newcastle-on-Tyne in
North of England, as the result of a
strike of the whole of the employees of
the corporation trams, owing to an in-
formation that fifty would be put on
short time, eleven hours a fortnight.
An effort was made to maintain some
sort of service of cars which convey
3,000 workmen to Armstrong's
works at Elswick arsenal. A car was
sent with the workmen, but was ridd-
led with stones and had to return.
The strike was settled the same night,
the corporation withdrawing the regu-
lation, and the men returned to work.

Northumberland (Eng.), coal owners
propose to abolish the system of free
houses for colliers, and offer an ad-
vance in wages to miners equivalent
to house rent, cost of coals and taxes.
The quarterly report of the Northum-
berland (Eng.) Miners' Association
shows 66 collieries are in the union
the total membership being 22,165 full
members and 2,246 half members.

German cloth weavers, working from
ten to eleven hours each day, earn from
9 to 12 marks weekly, or only about
\$2.14 to \$2.86, and as they are often out
of work they only earn from 450 to 750
marks, or from \$107.19 to \$178.50 per
year. At the end of September 29,
1905, there were affiliated with the A.
F. of L.; International unions, 118;
State Federation, 33; Central Labor
Unions, 599; local trade and federal la-
bor unions, 1,796; total, 1726.

In view of the determination of the
labor bodies to assert more influence
in civic affairs in Toronto two labor
candidates are in the field, viz: Mr.
James Wilson, labor candidate for the
city council in Ward One, who is a
prominent member of the Typographi-
cal Union, and of the Trades and Labor
Council, having filled the highest
office in both bodies. He was former-
ly editor of the Toller, the labor paper,
and is therefore well posted on all
those questions in which labor is most
interested. Mr. Frank Moses, labor
candidate, is a member of and business

California, secretary of the Citizens'
Industrial Association of America, the
national organization of open shop em-
ployers. His argument brought fre-
quent applause. "No sane man," he
said, "would defy the right of work-
men to strike, provided they violated
no contract. There has not been a
strike of any magnitude which has not
been accompanied by violence. I have
here the report of the committee ap-
pointed by President Roosevelt to in-
vestigate the conditions in the anthracite
regions of Pennsylvania, which is
approved by John Mitchell. What does
it show? Why, that 115 cases of as-
sault grew out of this one strike. Point
to the where any union has punished
or expelled a member guilty of such
lawlessness and then I will believe that
the unions do not countenance violence."

Leroy Scott, author of "The Walking
Delegates," contributed to the World's
Work the result of a first hand investi-
gation of the unemployed in the United
States. He declares that the real prob-
lem is not to find work for men but
men for work. Ninety percent of the
men out of work don't want work. Mr.
Scott says: "In large cities the men
who stand in bread lines, who patron-
ize free soup kitchens and missions,
who sleep in municipal lodging houses
and in police stations are popularly re-
garded as unfortunates who have failed
to find work. The Charity Organiza-
tion Society and the Association for
improving the condition of the poor,
both of New York, recently had cards
printed addressed to unemployed men,
offering work and financial aid. Dur-
ing March and April 28,000 of these
cards were distributed to men in bread
lines, missions and lodging houses. Three
hundred and five responded—a
little more than 1 per cent. It would
seem that self-respecting men, eager
to work, would seize such a chance.
At the two lodging houses of the Phila-
delphia Society for Organizing Char-
ity the officers clip from the morning
papers and post on a bulletin board
the advertisements asking for male
help, so that the men can read them
when discharged at 4 a. m. As a rule
no more than two or three men from a
crowd of 100 or 150 glance at the ad-
vertisements. "Among unorganized
workers men are frequently unemploy-
ed through a desire to choose their job.
I sat a large part of one day listening
to the talk between clerks and appli-
cants. Job after job was refused be-
cause the applicants were not pleased
with the work or the wages. A typical
case was that of a young fellow who
was offered a good opening in an office
at \$12 a week; he refused because he
wanted to start at \$15. On the previ-
ous day this agency had found a job
for a man whose family was being sup-
ported by a charity society. The man
went to his new work in the morning;
in the afternoon he was back at the

Lewis-Grieve.—Mr. Allyn Lewis, em-
edian, one of the popular members of
the Watson Stock Company, playing at
the Watson theatre, was married yes-
terday afternoon at St. Andrew's Cath-
olic church to Miss Ethel Grieve of Eve-
let, Wisc. Mr. Lewis has made many
friends in Victoria and is regarded as an
exceptionally clever actor. His bride
is an accomplished musician. It was
while playing an engagement at Everett
some time ago that Mr. Lewis met Miss
Grieve and the old story—love at first
sight—was the result.

DANGER SIGNALS.

No engineer would be mad enough to
run by the flag which signaled danger.
It is different with the average man
or woman. They attempt constantly
to run by the danger signals of
Nature and that attempt costs
thousands of lives
every year. When the
appetite becomes irregu-
lar or entirely gives out,
when sleep is troubled
and broken, when there is
a constant feeling of dull-
ness and languor, Nature
is holding the danger sig-
nal. The stomach and its
allied organs are failing in
their work and the body
is losing the nutrition on
which its strength de-
pends.

Such a condition calls
for a prompt use of
Pierce's Golden Medical
Discovery. It cures dis-
eases of the stomach and
other organs of digestion
and nutrition, purifies
and enriches the blood and
builds up the body with
sound, solid flesh.

"I have had so much bene-
fit from your medicines am glad to say a few
words that you may use for publication,"
writes Mrs. J. R. Downes, Crystal Lake, Conn.
"I had been troubled with a complication of
diseases for over two years, but kidneys and
liver bothered me most. Some of my sym-
ptoms were headache, frequent pains
around heart and under right shoulder-
blade. My hands and feet were cold nearly
all the time, and I had such chilliness be-
tween shoulders. Some days I could not
eat for food; I lost flesh; felt so tired and mis-
erable that I could not do any house-
work. Took medicine from my physician,
but received no benefit. Bought a bottle of
"Golden Medical Discovery" and after tak-
ing it I felt so much better we determined to
give it a fair trial. Appetite soon improved
and gradually the disorders disappeared un-
til now I am well."

A Great Doctor Book Free.—Send 31 one-
cent stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo,
N. Y., to cover cost of mailing only and
he will send you a free copy of his 1008-
page Common Sense Medical Adviser,
paper-covered. Cloth-covered 50 stamps.
Dr. Pierce's Pellets Cure Constipation.

CAMPBELL'S SALE OF SALES

WE ACCEPT THE LOSS TO SAVE REMOVING
THE GOODS TO OUR NEW SHOW ROOMS

It is a great opportunity which no lady in Victoria and the surrounding districts
should miss.
The high class character of the Coats, Suits, Blouses, Skirts, Opera Cloaks,
etc., etc., combined with the tremendous cut in prices, gives an opportunity
which seldom arises and should be taken advantage of by all.

ON JANUARY 2nd

EVERY article in our show rooms will be marked down far BELOW cost.

PARTICULARS OF

Six sections. Other sections will follow later. But remember, every item in
our store is now marked down ready for your kind inspection. All are invited!
All will be made welcome!

LADIES' SUITS

Of Broadcloths, Cheviots, Serges, English Tweeds, etc. Made in the most
chic and fashionable styles. Usually sold at values ranging from \$12.75 to
\$25.00. Marked down to.....\$3.75, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00
Those formerly sold at from \$25.00 to \$37.00 are now marked down to \$15.00

FASHIONABLE FLANNEL WAISTS

ALL NEW GOODS. THIS YEAR'S STOCK.

All the \$1.25 will be sold at\$.50 each
All the 1.75 will be sold at75 each
All the 2.25 will be sold at 1.25 each
All the 3.00 will be sold at 1.50 each
All the 3.50 to \$5.00 will be sold at 1.75 each

The above should suit all tastes. There is a very large variety of Stripes, Spots,
Checks and Fancy Patterns, Blues and Fawns, also Black and Brown Lustres.

RAINCOATS

Children's in Grays, Fawns and Brown Heptonette. Were \$4.50, now...\$1.00
LADIES' HEPTONETTES IN ALL FASHIONABLE SHADES.

All the \$ 7.75 are now\$5.00
All the 14.00 are now 7.50
All the Fawn and Navy Blue Rubber are now cut down from \$6.00 to.... 2.50

UNDER SKIRTS

The selection is the largest and choicest in Western Canada.

Fancy Moreen and Moirettes. Former price \$2.50, \$3.75 and \$5.00. Sale price
.....\$1.25, \$1.75 and \$3.25
SILK MOIRETTES = = = \$3.75, \$4.75 and \$5.00

Exquisite All-Silk Underskirts—choice productions in dainty colors. Most
of these beautiful creations are from our \$12.50 stock now marked down
to.....\$3.75, \$4.75, \$5.75, \$6.25 and \$6.75

BLACK AND COLORED COATS

THE SELECTION IS LARGE, AND COMPRISES SOME OF THE MOST EX-
QUISITE COATS EVER IMPORTED INTO VICTORIA.

Our entire stock of \$7.00 to \$25.00 is marked down to.....
.....\$1.75, \$2.50, \$3.75, \$5.00 and \$7.50
All exclusive coats, former value \$20.00 to \$45.00 are cut right down to.....
.....\$10.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00

OPERA CLOAKS

Dainty Creations from the leading Paris and London houses. Former prices
from \$20.00 to \$45.00. Will be cleared at.....\$10.00, \$15.00 and \$20.00

REMEMBER THESE GOODS ARE NEW AND UP-
TO-DATE. THEY ARE THE BEST
VALUE EVER OFFERED TO YOU.

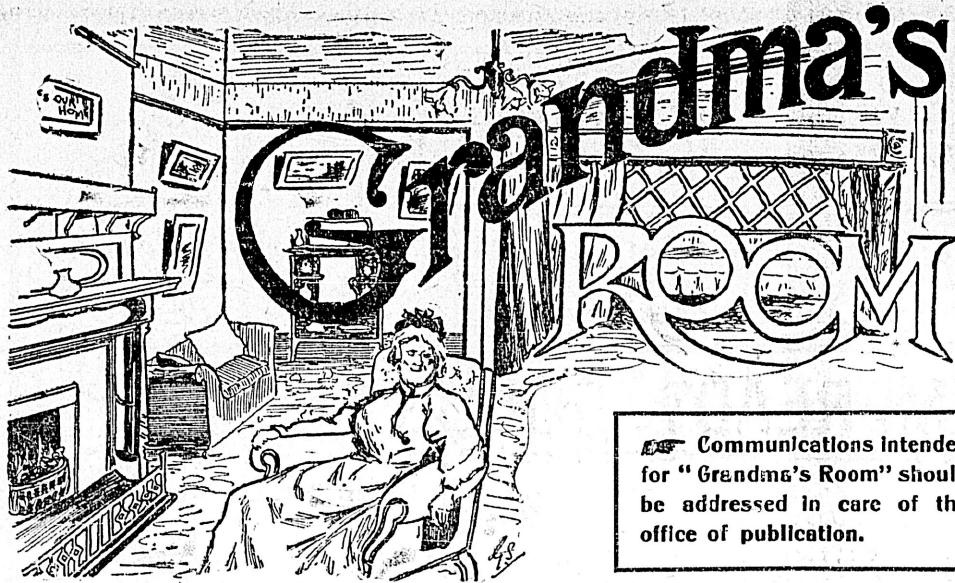
CAMPBELL'S
31 FORT STREET, VICTORIA.

D.A. 373

THE SANITARY FEATHER WORKS
Fort and Blanchard Streets
Renovate feather pillows and beds by the
latest improved steam and hot-air process,
with automatic disinfecting and cold-blast
attachments, insuring thorough fumiga-
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Dallas Hotel.
Dated this 20th day of December, A. D.
1905.
MARION PATTERSON.



Communications intended for "Grandma's Room" should be addressed in care of the office of publication.

The last "good night," in this old year; for many, the last "good night," before the dawning of a new life, in another world!

As I sit before my open fire, with the curtains close drawn up and only the fire-light for company, I feel that I have shut the outside world out of my life, as I have shut out the sounds from the street—and I look down at the glowing coals, as into my own heart;—alive with ambitions, hopes, dreams; burning with rebellion against injustice, defeated aims, and struggles which have proven unavailing;—yet warm, I trust, with love for all, and filled with brightness which shall reflect upon the lives of others and through them, upon my own and with love for all? Ah, me! This looking into the coals and my own heart, reminds me, that there are a few "good nights" for me to say before the dawn of the New Year. And they must be the "good nights," which shall never be succeeded by a "good morning," in any coming year or life.

There are cruel, unkind, and anger provoking words and acts; the hearing and observing of which, has driven all semblance of "love" from the heart, and left instead bitterness, and a feeling of enmity.

It is hard, so hard to say "good night," to the memory of those acts and words—to the bitterness and the enmity, and very hard too, to bury them deep in forgetfulness, even for a little time. Still—if there is "love for all" and a wish for a Happy New Year—and a happier new life—then indeed must we say "good night" and bury in forgetfulness.

There are the mistakes, failings, and shortcomings of the past year, which bring us regrets; which have brought me failure where I had hoped to win; and to which I turn in utter bewilderment and present with vain lamentations. To those I must say "good night" for the mistakes of the past, and the shortcomings, and the failures, are better forgotten than lamented, whether in ourselves or in others. They have served their purpose as a lesson; let the lesson be remembered for the good it has brought; and the rest is better forgotten.

There is that growing tendency to "look on the dark side;" to see evil where none was meant, to misconstrue words, and intentions, making the world seem a gloomy place; and friendship a rarity. I will say "good night" to that and replace it with a constant thinking of the brighter side; and the sunshine of life. I will think friendship, show friendship and win friendship; and thus bury the tendency towards the gloomy path.

I will say "goodnight" to that grief-inspiring thought of my dear ones as lying in the burial ground. I will remember that I am one "having eyes and seeing not;" and that the dear ones are just as near as ever; that they are not dead, as their bodies are, but that they live and love me still; and wait to bid me joyous welcome. I will forget the grave and remember only the life to which it leads.

There are "good nights" to be said to so many petty faults and failings; to thoughtless ways—to grievances and fancied injuries which have been tenderly nursed; to short temper and sharp words; to unkind criticisms;—but there—The coffee fall in a crumbling heap; and I hear at my door a party of "callers." It is well; or I should have said "good night" to my last human failing, and begun the New Year—an angel!

Grandma's Callers

"Quiz"—My cakes, when using soda are splendid; but in using baking powder they appear curdy, as though some of the ingredients separated from the others, can you tell me why?

Also my short bread cracks all over the top notwithstanding all my care, and spreads out. If you will give me a few hints in the first issue I shall be much obliged.

Answer.—The trouble is with the cakes, doubtless due to the method of beating and mixing.

First sift flour and baking powder together twice or even three times. Beat sugar and butter till creamy and add yolks of eggs, and beat again till velvety smooth. Then add milk or water and beat again for a minute. Add flour little by little, beating or stirring always in one direction and add whipped whites of eggs last of all.

Much depends, too, upon the baking and in getting the cake into the oven quickly, as the mixture should be made firm while the effervescing process is going on. Now as to the heat of the oven. It is the usual failing to have the oven too hot. Still too cool an oven means a ruined cake. If layer cakes are being made they must have a hotter oven than loaf cake, because they must bake quickly. Loaf cakes require about the same heat as bread and should rise and begin to bake before browning much. Then cover with paper, keep an even heat.

Leave in the pan with the paper still over it 15 minutes after removing it from the oven, never turn a loaf cake upside down to cool, or to set away. While cooling in the pan set the pan on an inverted sieve or colander so that the air may circulate around it. All delicate light cakes depend for their quality upon strictly fresh eggs and upon pulverized sugar. They must be quickly put together, beaten with rapidity at first and more slowly towards the last and baked in an oven not too cool. Long stirring makes it sticky.

In beating a cake beat as though to stiffen the whites of eggs. The short bread was probably mixed too hard, and put into an oven whose heat was on the increase. The oven should be hottest at the very first and slightly, very slightly, cooler as the bread has begun to bake.

Always brush the shortbread with cold water or milk as it goes into the oven, and prick the sheet with a fork. Here is a good recipe for short bread. 2 heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted into one quart of flour. Scant half teaspoonful of butter, two tablespoon-

fuls of sugar, a little salt, and enough sweet milk, or water, to make a soft dough. Handle as little as possible and mix as quickly as possible. Roll to fit a large dripping pan, pierce with fork, brush over with water and place in a quick oven, with regular heat.

One of my readers has asked for a recipe for "Parson's wine," something I know nothing of and can find no recipe for. Will some one please help us by calling and bringing the recipe asked for with them?

"Mrs. Jenkins."—I suppose you want letters from women who have done some "good work" by way of "variety" in an otherwise monotonous round of work. I never did anything of this sort but I was hard driven to find a little variety in my life, miles from a neighbor, and back in the woods where there was neither train nor boat to hint of the existence of others in this world, but our own little family.

In summer time we used to "camp out" as seriously as though the woods and the creek were a novelty; only going to the house for such work as must be done and for an hour, perhaps, night and morning. Often we spent Sundays up the creek at a deep pool, fishing; and for these trips we prepared a lunch to be carried with us and eaten by the creekside, with great boulders for seats and tables. For a while we collected ferns and noted the varieties and differences in them, but not being botanists, this was a limited amusement. We also, that is, the girls and younger boys and myself—tried to study such animals as came in our limited circle of acquaintanceship, and in this we be-

ment enough to last a week, particularly if it is a tale of combat or warfare.

We worked weeks over our Christmas tree for ourselves and our Indian neighbors, and these alone with the games and entertainments provided would fill an all too lengthy letter. In short, I soon found that my backwoods surroundings held "variety" in plenty for one who learned to seek and to find. I have learned much about animals and Indians and legends that I would not have missed for many of the town amusements. Of course, I realize that all women could not find enjoyment in these things, but doubtless they would discover a way to gratify their own tastes.

"A. E. C."—Dear Grandma: So I've got myself into a hornet's nest—but that is the fate of all who do not think with the crowd. I agree with you that some women abuse liberty. Regarding your lecture on contentment, I also think we should be as cheerful as possible; still, I think there is such a thing as righteous discontent; for, had we all in times past been satisfied, might we not still have been in the barbaric stage? Mrs. Katherine Peopel, in criticizing my letter, errs in the idea that it was prompted by the "old fashioned" ideas of grandma, as she also errs in her thoughts that I altogether approve of the "Method of Mandy," but as there is a cause for every effect, I was trying to show the probable cause for her actions, and as she was used as a type, so I was showing other types. She also misconstrues the idea I intended to convey. I think there are few who marry for



Dainty Blouse of Chiffon and Lace.—This model meets all the requirements of elegance in dress. It is built of palest blue chiffon, blousing slightly at the front over a girde of satin. Below the scalloped yoke, which is outlined with

frills of shirred ribbon the blouse is laid in plaits and tucks, the plaits being embroidered with blue silk rouch knots. The meshed ribbon, in combination with applied embroidered designs is used as a most effective decoration for the sleeves and yoke of the design.

came much interested, learning many things which surprised us.

All this sounds very simple and silly, but you can have little idea how these little things entertained and pleased us. In the winter the days were dark and dull, and our outside amusements were limited. The boys and their father went hunting and trapping, and sometimes I too followed a track or visited the traps, but this does not appeal to my tastes. I love to watch animals, but not to see them suffer.

One day an Indian woman told me a "story" and that gave me the idea of collecting all the Indian legends I could, and writing them down. To do this I had to study Indian character a little—to win their friendships and to entertain them, that they in turn might willingly entertain me. To tell you my experiences in this line would fill a special edition of the Colonist. To understand the novelty of hearing an Indian legend you should see and hear an Indian story-teller, as he or she creeps, whispers, leaps, shouts and otherwise acts and lives the scene he is describing. One story is excit-

the sole object of a "sure partner" and a continued round of pleasure, for with the most of us, the home making is of first importance, but few, even the wisest, expect it shall be the only object, even if they are poor. Just as all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy—the same answers for Jill.

Why is it Grandma, that both your correspondents seem to think those I spoke of are wanting to be away from home "all the time?"

It is a woman's love of home and children that places her in this position, because she stays with them so much, it is taken for granted that she cares for no pleasures outside, the husband being first to fall into this error perhaps more from want of thought than want of heart.

As for "Jack's Wife," she brings the question down to a personal matter, but for so long the family has been the extent of a woman's vision, probably Jack's Wife is not to be blamed for being unable to look over her own fence!

As to hiring someone to stay with the children, a calling upon mother



A New Style Coat Suit.—The variations of the redingote coat and many an charming; so much so, indeed, that the woman of fashion is quite puzzled when it comes to making a selection for her mid-season costume. The very chic de-

sign illustrated is developed in rich Russian blue cloth with full circular skirt. The coat is scalloped at the bottom and adjusted to a straight belt at the waist. The vest of tuxedoed satin is overlaid with the goods stitched on in scalloped design and trimmed with buttons.

and sisters, these are outside the question. To many the cost of the entertainment alone is sufficient, and many there are whose mother and sisters are far away.

Our capabilities for enjoyment or variety are largely a matter of education. The woman who has never read a serious book or attended an instructive lecture, or conversed on intelligent subjects, may be excused if her charge means "gadding and gossiping" and she is not likely to improve unless someone brings her out and gets her interested in something better, which after all Grandma was my first reason for writing to you.

Mental Exercises

Mental exercise for young folks: 1st.—The relationship. — Tom is Dick's grandfather.

2nd.—The woman had 301 eggs. 3rd.—Light, sound or bullet. B. knew it first, then C. and A. last of all. As sight and bullet are each more rapid than sound.

STUBBORN COUGHS.

A cough which lingers on long after every other symptom of a cold has disappeared should have attention, as it indicates some throat or lung trouble and may result seriously. Mr. Alexander McMillan, of Maple Ridge, Mich., recommends Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for this trouble. He says: "I used this remedy for a stubborn cough with the best results and think there is nothing like it. I cannot speak too highly of it." For sale by all druggists.

Senior Rugby, at Oak Bay, Monday, 11 a. m.

How Good Food may turn to Poison

DECAY is not digestion, you know, even when it takes place in the stomach.

Food decayed in the body after being eaten is as dangerous to health as food decayed before being eaten.

Food nourishes or poisons, just according to how long it remains in the bowels undigested.

Cascarets are the simplest and surest safeguard against Delayed Digestion yet discovered.

Sold in a thin Enamel Box, half as thick as your watch, which fits into the vest pocket or lady's purse as if it grew there.

In this round-edged Enamel box are found six small Candy Tablets.

One of these toothsome tablets works wonders for digestion.

Soon as placed in the mouth it starts the Saliva flowing, which at once gets to work dissolving it.

The Saliva becomes blended with the Candy Cascaret tablet, and from the moment they start going down your throat together they start working together.

Now, what do they work at? Bowel-work, of course,—Digestion.

Some folks think Digestion takes place in the stomach only.

But that's a great mistake! Most of the Digestion occurs in the thirty feet of Intestines that connect with the Stomach.

Now, these Intestines are 30 feet long, for a purpose.

They are lined with a set of little mouths, that squeeze Digestive Juices into the Food eaten.

The Digestive Juices thus mix with

the food, just as Saliva mixes with Cascaret tablets, dissolving and changing that food into nourishment, as it passes along the channel.

The Intestines are also lined with millions of little suction pumps, that draw the Nutriment from Food, as it passes them in going through.

This Nutriment is then carried into the Blood, and spread over the Body as Brain, Bone and Brawn.

But, when the Bowel-Muscles are weak, the Food moves too slowly to stimulate the little Gastric Mouths and there is no flow, or too little flow of Digestive Juice, to change the food into nourishment.

Then, the food decays in the Bowels, and in the thirty feet of Intestines.

When this Decay begins the little suction pumps draw Poison from the decayed Food, into the blood, instead of the Nutrition it should have drawn.

Now, Cascarets contain the only combination of drugs that Stimulates these Muscles of the Bowels and Intestines just as a Cold Bath, or open-air Exercise, stimulates a Lazy Man.

Cascarets therefore act like Exercise. They produce the same sort of Natural result that a Six Mile walk in the country would produce, without any injurious Chemical effect.

The Vest Pocket Cascaret Box is sold by all Druggists, at Ten Cents.

Be sure you get the genuine, made only by the Sterling Remedy Company, and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC."

A sample and the famous booklet "Curse of Constipation," Free for the asking. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

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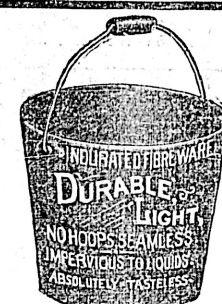
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THE COLONIST

A black and white illustration of a young boy with short, wavy hair, wearing a light-colored suit jacket over a vest and a bow tie. He is sitting on a large, stylized question mark that is filled with a dense, stippled pattern. The boy is holding a bunch of grapes in his right hand. He is looking directly at the viewer with a slight smile. The background is plain white.

A black and white illustration of a young boy standing. He is wearing a flat cap, a white shirt with a bow tie, and a dark sweater. The sweater has the text "Rugged Suits for Rugged Boys" printed on it in a bold, serif font. He is also wearing light-colored trousers and dark shoes. The illustration is done in a simple, line-art style.

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SOCIETY -
CHAT & GOSSIP IN THE DRAWING
ROOMS & DOINGS IN -
SOCIAL CLUBLAND

Mr. A. G. Smith, entertained the members of the Ladies Sewing Circle, of which she is president, at her home at the Driard. All enjoyed themselves heartily. Some of them were Miss Anna Nolte, Miss Helen Hickey, Miss Nellie Cook and others.

Mrs. A. G. Smith who has been enjoying a holiday here the guest of her mother Mrs. Heisterman, Douglas street returned to her home in Vancouver on Friday. Mr. Smith also spent Xmas in Victoria.

and Hair and Scalp Cleaner. Canadian head office, 11 Colborne Street, Toronto. J. H. Bailey, Foreign Man-

strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march. After the ceremony, a reception

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ceremony, a reception | ighted train, the North Coast L
ited."

was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Haynes left by the Princess Victoria for Vancouver, where the honeymoon will be spent. Many costly and beautiful presents were received.

On Friday afternoon, Miss McCoy of the British Columbia Ladies College, entertained a large number of ladies in honor of Mrs. (Rev.) Ewing who leaves on Monday for England. Miss Nor McCoy and Miss Mary Jameson assisted Miss McCoy in serving the guests with tea and light refreshments. The apartments were very decorated.

Mr. Darcy Rowe, son of Mr. Ellis Rowe, Michigan street, entertained a number of his little friends at his father's residence on Friday evening.

Mrs. F. B. Pemberton entertained a number of guests at dinner on Saturday of last week.

A very pretty wedding took place at the Soldier's and Sailor's home on Wednesday, when Mr. T. A. Watling and Mrs. A. Warne were the principals. Mr. E. Foubt's gave the bride away and Mr. E. Williams, of H. M. S. Stuen, acted as best man. The bride was dressed in a suit of navy blue with hair to match. She was attended by Miss

If you are going East take the Northern Pacific popular electric lighted train, the "North Coast J."

THEATRE AMUSEMENTS

The Victoria theatre has undergone many changes since the Roscian Comic Opera company made its last performance before Christmas. The local showhouse is again opened tomorrow evening when the engagement of "Buster Brown" commences, theatre-goers will see many improvements. The entrance to the theatre has been fitted with a double row of electric lights which make the entrance most attractive and very different place. The lobby has been much improved, not the least of the improvements being the change made whereby the gallery is entered from the lane between the theatre and the Driford hotel, instead of in the lobby at the front of the house as heretofore.

Inside the frescoers have renovated the ceiling in places where the brush of fresco artist was much needed, and the seating arrangements have undergone a complete change, being decidedly improved. In the first place the pitch of the floor has been altered, being depressed near the stage and raised towards the back, and the seats in the orchestra circles, hitherto with those beneath the dress circle at right angles from the orchestra chairs in the sections nearest the stage, have been altered so that each row runs right across from wall to wall, carved sufficiently to allow of each seat-holder having an uninterrupted view of the stage. The lower boxes which although there was only one on either side of the stage, were not in a good position have been removed and three boxes placed in a different position. Instead of two, there is six boxes on the lower floor, and they do not interrupt the view on matter from what part of the lower floor the seat holder views the stage.

Arrangements are being made for the installation of a large electric sign on one of the walls of the theatre so that the sign with letters three feet high showing the words "Victoria Theatre" may be seen from the harbor front. It has also been decided to construct a canopy over the main entrance. Among other improvements are the arrangements for the sale of seats, at any hour of the day, at the box office of the theatre, instead of at a local music store as heretofore. Mr. Clifford Denham, who has been appointed assistant manager in Victoria, will have charge of this work, and will answer telephone No. 1112 whenever tickets are required. Some small plans are being printed for circulation among theatre-goers and with the aid of these patrons of the theatre will be able to intelligently select the seats they desire. More seats in the act have been placed in five-in-a-row, many needed improvements have been made, and more are contemplated.

Holiday week was anything but a holiday for the Watson Stock Co., for during the week two big productions were made which the company besides a number of extra people—The Christmas play "Cinderella" of course intended especially for the young folks was also enjoyed by the older heads as well and at each performance of the old time fairy tale "bumper" houses ruled. The last half of the week has been devoted to a production "Faust." This famous old play never loses its interest and the Watson Stock company gave a good presentation. The costumes and all the special effects, scenic and electrical, were equal to those carried by any New York production of "Faust." The New Year week also promises to be a record breaker at the Watson. Two strong plays have been selected and the management intends that no stone shall be left unturned to give performances of special merit. Beginning with a New Year's farce plays coming with the famous farce "A Runaway Match" will be the bill. "A Runaway Match" is in three acts—three of the merriest acts imaginable. Just the sort of a comedy to sit through and eat a hearty New Year's dinner and what is better—a great big hearty laugh. The play is a well defined plot to the comedy and the story is cleverly told. The characters are all mixed up in a series of entanglements and complications that would apparently require Mr. Sherlock Holmes to unravel. However, in good old farce-comedy style everything is worked out to the entire satisfaction both of players and audience, and when the curtain falls on the last act everybody is happy. Mr. Albert Watson is at his best in comedy. The "Cinderella" is in "A Runaway Match," he is invariably a hit. There will also be a Wednesday matinee of "A Runaway Match." Starting Thursday night the first production in this city of "British Born" a stirring English melodrama will be given.

Wagners and Kemper have arranged for the coming season. Miss Walsh, who is now duplicating her New York record business on tour with Clyde Fitch's play, "The Woman in the Case," is to have another new play by Mr. Fitch for next season and it will be one of the first attractions of the new Astor theatre. Miss Walsh's season in London will be for twelve weeks, during which time she will present "The Woman in the Case," Jacob Gordin's drama "The Kreutzer Sonata" and the new play that is now being written for her by Mr. Fitch.

Theatrical changes seem to have been in the stormy air of late December, for with the accession to power of a new management at the Victoria theatre and the partial reconstruction of that house, the news is just given out that almost equally important changes are pending at the Grand—which is even more a feature in the everyday life and entertainment of the masses of Victorians. Next that Manager Jamieson is to be succeeded by anyone—far from it. He has demonstrated that the Grand is to be a fixture among the amusement enterprises of the place, and the Grand would not be the Grand without its experienced founder and manager. For the past two years he has proven that Mr. Jamieson rightly judged the feeling of Victoria toward a first class family vaudeville house, properly conducted in every interpretation of the phrase. He therefore may be accepted as a dependable prophet in going a step further, and now he is doing. The experience of the Grand has been that when a specially good feature is offered, such as the funny dialogue of Tezze and Danieles; the excruciating songs of that English comedian and singer who did the "London Bobby" to such exquisite taste; the Italian band; Chiquitta; Denny Mann; the Deaves Manukins; Thomas Meager & Co.; the Juggling Barretts, etc.; the public turns out to crowd the theatre; while on the other hand a show of average quality means a proportionate average attendance throughout the week. This order of affairs might be regarded as all right for the



1884 BERNHARDT

management but for the sad fact that the strong drawing cards referred to in passing, are expensive luxuries for any manager, running all the way from \$200 to \$400 a week each, in addition to other expenses generally, and all the rest of the programme. With the old scale prices, a lower scale than has prevailed for a year past in all similar houses on the northwest coast, the packed audiences that have been won by some of the star features have served to make up the additional cost of the bill and the management performance has listened to the freely expressed opinion that Rockefeller must be growing envious with self-consciousness that there was a very general misapprehension as to whose bank account was showing the healthy growth. The time has come however, when a change has shown itself to be necessary. Mr. Jamieson is of the opinion that Victorians want the best in their vaudeville entertainment and will not begrudge a price therefore that will enable the house to clear expenses and make a fair dividend. He does not ask such prices as the Orpheum in San Francisco, running to 50 cents, but proposes to fix the evening admission to all parts of the ground floor at 25 cents, with 15 cents the price of gallery seats, or 15 cents for the whole house at matinees. At these prices it will be possible not merely to maintain the established quality of the show, but to present in continuous succession such strong features as Victoria has shown a very healthy appetite for, and which have always been rewarded with big attendances in the past. All over America the tendency is toward crystallized acts in vaudeville, which are in reality the best of art—art condensed and refined to correspond with the favorite form of current literature, the storyette. Such acts are necessarily expensive, and properly so since genius is deserving of its due. It is only to be hoped, and certainly expected, that Manager Jamieson has not misinterpreted the character of Victorians' demand in entertainment—for that which is of quality and strictly up-to-date. The new order of things will come in with the new year, when as a headline entering the Grand has the



MISS MAE KEANE With Watson Stock Company

same Mr. and Mrs. Roby who have been startling the critics out of their blasé calm all over the continent, with their little one-act drama, "The Counsel for the Defence," which they are engaged to present here. This may be classed a tabloid play, for although it is short and requires but a limited number of actors, these must be thorough artists, and the play itself is a deep well drawn dramatic bit of writing in which the best of melodrama and refreshing comedy are equally mingled. All the Sound papers have been heralding the prizes of the duo and their playlette in enthusiastic terms, and no doubt Victorians will be equally responsive. Others upon the card for New Year's week are the Jewel Trio, three dainty feminine jewels who shine in singing, dancing and laughter-making; the Wonderful Ronson, a demonstrator of feats of strength, quickness

and neatness in a very original act; Kenton and Lorraine, who have an excellent musical "turn"; Miss Alice Williams in the picture ballet "The Man in the Overalls," and a full line of the diverting motion pictures. The closing week of 1905 has been notable for the sustained interest attaching to the return engagement of Annie Abbott, the Georgia Magnet, whose mysterious magnetic of the star features has for long years defied the investigations and experiments of the savants. Other good items on the card have been the Voltons in parlor acrobatics; Laurel & Southern in the sketch "A Drummer's Samples"; Frank Hayes, the impersonator; and Miss Wildermore, the picture singer, in "Like a Star That Falls From Heaven." Just as an illustration of the character of the attractions that may be looked for under the new price scale, it may be given out in confidence that the feature for the week of January 8th will be the renowned Mrs. Tom Thumb, whose late husband, General Tom Thumb, was undoubtedly the most famous midget the world has ever known. She is accompanied and assisted by her present husband, Count Magri, and by Baron Magri—the little grown-ups presenting the delightful comedietta, "Two Strings to Her Bow." The act is one of the most notable successes of modern vaudeville.

Madame Helene Modjeska will make her latest appearance in Victoria on Saturday evening, December 31st, in the Shakespearean comedy "Much Ado About Nothing." This notable actress was first introduced to Victorians in company with Booth and Barrett in the days of long ago. She came to the Victoria theatre again twenty years since, under the management of a certain John Maguire, who later, in a scholarly rival of "Twelfth Night," and later she has been seen here with Odette Tyler and Maclean in "King John," "Macbeth" and "Mary Stuart." Her art, like that of her contemporaneous artist, J. E. Stoddard, has matured, broadened, and deepened, and she is now, with the passage of years, so that today there is perhaps no artist on the American stage so capable of analysing and presenting truthfully and without undue accentuation, the various phases of human passion or emotion. Unhappily the edge of humanity is much less than the span of life itself, and so with art perfected, Mme. Modjeska is now preparing to take a final farewell to the stage she has so long adorned. She is distinct and different from various other actresses and singers, in that she never before announced a career, which she never will again. She has obligated herself to Manager Jules Murry never to appear on the public stage in America, either professionally or for charity, under any management or circumstances whatsoever, after this present tour.

The Savage Opera company in which the advance man says there are 200 people will present grand opera in English at the Victoria theatre on February 15th. The company has recently been singing in New York where Heinrich, Confre's great company of native artists are still singing. The company of native artists singing a pretentious repertoire of masterpieces in English, has started on a 16,000 mile tour which will embrace Victoria. In Washington the Savage Opera company was credited with its finest success, "The Nibelungen." "Rigoletto" and "Lohengrin." This is the first time any of the Nibelungen trilogy has been given in English in this country and the great drama with its scenic and lyric grandeur with its superb music story of the warlike deeds and the gods of Valhalla, attracted even greater audiences than "Lohengrin" and "Tannhauser," heretofore the most popular of all Wagner works. Mr. Savage has provided a company of nearly 200 singers and musicians with special artists for the Italian and French operas as well as for the German masterpieces. The programme includes "La Boheme" with its butterfly Latin quarter scenes, Verdi's "Rigoletto," with its exquisite melodies and Gounod's melodious "Faust" as well as the "Valkyrie," "Lohengrin," and "Tannhauser." There will be a New Year's engagement in New Orleans and then the company will visit Vicksburg, Memphis, Little Rock, Dallas, Galveston, Houston, San Antonio and Fort Worth. After a week in Denver there will be engagements in Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Salt Lake. The grand opera train with its fourteen carloads of people and productions will then make its first tour of the northwest visiting Portland, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Bellingham, Tacoma, Spokane, Anacosta, Butte and Helena. Next March the company returns to Minneapolis and St. Paul, touching at Fargo, Winnipeg, Grand Forks, and Duluth for the first time. A symphony orchestra of fifty musicians is carried throughout the tour, the conductors being the Chevalier Emanuel, Elliott Schenck and Eugene Salvatore. The corps of principals selected from last year's "Parsifal" and Eng-

lish Grand opera companies includes a score of prima donnas, tenors, baritones and basses, with a chorus of nearly 70 American voices.

A San Francisco despatch to the Washington Post says there is a rumor about here that George Ade is to marry Dorothy Tennant, who is now playing the leading role in Ade's play "The College Widow," to be produced early in January at the Victoria theatre, and it is said that an announcement of the engagement may come any time. When the play opened at the Columbia theatre three weeks ago many university people noticed that the handsomely gowned "college widow" always wore a small, jeweled fraternity pin. This pin proved to be the symbol of the Sigma Chi Fraternity. Ade's fraternity and immediately the rumors were about. Miss Tennant refused to be interviewed, but the story has leaked out that she received this pin from George Ade when "The College Widow" was presented for the first time at Washington. As the story goes the playwright tossed the pin over the footlights, saying, "Wear it Miss Tennant. Wear it for tonight." She still wears the precious pin every night, and, according to every university custom, the gift of a fraternity pin to a lady is a forerunner of an engagement ring.

Little Ollie Cooper, once a resident of Victoria, is making a hit in the title part of Mark Twain's "The Prince and the Pauper." She received as an accompaniment of Christmas greetings from Elsie Leslie, the creator of the role, the beautifully jeweled chain, with orders pendant, which Daniel Frohman presented to Miss Leslie, when she scored so heavily in the unique part.

The Pollard Juveniles have a week at the Victoria this January.

The Lansing Rowan Repertoire company which is said to be on a par with the Daniel Frawley organization of other days, is to give a week of modern plays at the Victoria during January.

An important theatrical alliance has just been concluded between James K. Hackett and Frank Curzon, a prominent London manager. Under the terms of the agreement entered into by the New York actor-manager and Curzon, the plays presented by the former in New York will be seen under Mr. Curzon's management in London and those produced by Mr. Curzon will be brought here for their American production under the management of Mr. Hackett. Mr. Hackett's theatrical plans for the future are extensive, and he expects to have all of his original plays presented in the British metropolis by Mr. Curzon. The arrangement becomes effective at an early date, when Mr. Curzon will send to the country the first of several successful English plays, which will be presented in a theatre to be furnished by Mr. Hackett. The agreement between



BUSTER BROWN

The two managers are similar to the one which existed for several years between Charles Frohman and George Edwards of London, and which is now in force between the London manager and Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger.

After the performance of Saturday evening, December 23, in Atlanta, Georgia, Miss Florence Roberts discontinued "Ann La Mont." For the remainder of the season she is to appear in her regular repertoire which includes Ibsen's "A Doll House," "Mazda," and "Sappho." Miss Roberts has had very great success in these plays, and New York will probably see her in them in March, when she makes her debut in that city as a star. "Ann La Mont," in which she appeared, in Victoria was not considered the best of the plays the talented actress produced here.

FIVE GOLDEN RULES

- First—Eat only 3 meals a day, 5 hours apart. It requires 4 to 4½ hours to digest a meal. This leaves ½ to 1 hour for the stomach to rest.
- Second—Eat nothing between meals. If anything is taken into the stomach while digestion is going on, digestion stops and may not start again for an hour.
- Third—Eat slowly and chew food thoroughly. This insures food being well mixed with saliva and partially digested before it reaches the stomach.
- Fourth—Drink little fluid with meals. The stomach gives out about a pint of gastric juice to digest each meal. If you take another pint of tea, wine or water, then the digestive juices are too diluted to properly digest the food.
- Fifth—Take one "Fruit-a-tives" tablet about twenty minutes before meals. "Fruit-a-tives" tone up and sweeten the stomach—insure an abundant flow of digestive juices—and cure Dyspepsia. Follow these directions for 4 months and see how much better you are in every way.

BRUSHES

If You Want the Best Ask for

PERSONAL.

W. J. Leary, manager of the Capital City Canning Co., is a guest at the Driford. William Charles, an old Victoria boy, is spending his holidays with his parents. Mr. Charles is connected with the provincial registry office at Kamloops. Chen Shields, advance agent of the Lansing Rowan Co., is at the Victoria.

D. W. Higgins, editor of the Vancouver World, came over from the Terminal City last night and is spending the day at the Balmoral.

ANOTHER WONDER OF SCIENCE.

Biology Has Proved That Dandruff is Caused by a Germ.

Science is doing wonders these days in medicine as well as in mechanics. Since Adam lived, the human race has been troubled with dandruff, for which no hair preparation has heretofore proved a successful cure until Newbro's Herpicide was put on the market. It is a scientific preparation that kills the germ that makes dandruff or scurf by digging into the scalp to get at the root of the hair, where it saps the vitality, causing itching scalp, falling hair, and finally baldness. Without dandruff hair must grow luxuriantly. It is the only destroyer of dandruff. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

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At Brown & Cooper's fish markets, 89 Johnson and 31 Government streets, special offerings are being made in smoked fish. The housewife can buy fine kippers at 10c, blonkers at 8c, and choice smoked spring salmon at 12½c per lb.

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OUR BOYS and GIRLS

The Only Nurse The Fiddler Children Ever Had.

(Copyright by R. B. Lane, 1904.)

Have you ever met the Fiddler family? Every little Southern boy and girl who lives along the Mississippi sound knows who they are.

They live in little sandy homes by the water's edge and if you happen to walk along the beach they will all run up their one big claw, just like the man who leads the band at the theatre, and then run away and hide. They won't bite you unless you pick one of them up, and then, oh my! how he will try and get at your fingers, for you know they have just one big claw and one weeny, tiny, little one. I am sure I don't know why they don't have two big claws like a hard shell crab. Anyway, they are nothing but a land crab and they can't live in the water like the big crabs. I guess they would drown if they did, because they don't know how to swim very far. I know one thing—they saved Mabel's dolly once.

Mabel lived in the lighthouse by the island. Her papa used to light the big lamp in the tower, so that the ships would know which way to get home. Mabel never had any playmates away out there in the sea, only her dolls and the pretty shells she found along the beach.

Mabel was so good to her dolls. Her papa made her a little boat and she used to put all her baby dolls in it and give them a ride. Of course she could not send them out by themselves, so she would put the nurse doll with them—and, oh, it was such fun to see the little boat on the water! Mabel tied a long piece of twine to the boat, and when it was away out she would draw it in again.

One day when Mabel was drawing in the little boat, a big wave came along and, oh! it was just terrible! All the little china baby dolls fell overboard and got drowned. The nurse doll, she was bigger and she could swim, so she just floated on the water. Mabel called to her, "Nurse doll! Nurse doll! Why don't you come to the beach?" but the nurse doll never answered her. How could the poor nurse doll hear? She was trying to swim, but the waves would just dash against her. Pretty soon Mabel began to cry and she took up the rest of her dolls and went home.

When the Fiddler family saw she was gone, they all came out of their houses and looked at the nurse doll floating on the water.

"My dears! we must do something for

and they all danced around on the nice white sand.

Mrs. Fiddler just laughed till her sides ached. "Lan's sakes! Lan's sakes, children! You never had a nurse, but I guess you all needed two or three nurses. You were terrible bad children when you were young!"

"Oh, here she is now," said one of the Fiddler children. "She's my nurse, cause I saw her first!"

When nurse doll saw them all she just wished she could jump up and run away, but she was so heavy, she had swallowed so much water and her clothes were so soaking wet that she could not get up. Dear me! She almost fainted when she saw them all. It would be such a job to play nurse to all these children!

"Now, my little dears," said Mrs. Fiddler, "go call your father and we will lift nurse doll up and set her against this log. My, how careful they were of nurse doll! They just lifted her up as if she was a tiny little baby. Some of the Fiddler children ran and got some dry seaweed and fixed a nice seat for nurse doll, and when it was all over they asked her if she would like to have some insects."

But nurse doll only shook her head. She couldn't talk yet, so Mrs. Fiddler said: "Now children, go hunt for your breakfast like good little children. And don't go too near the water; your cousins, the hard shell crabs, might catch you!"

Pretty soon nurse doll heard some one saying, "Good morning, Mrs. Fiddler!" "Why, good morning, Mr. Sun," said Mrs. Fiddler. "Lan's sakes! you are up early this morning. Mr. Sun, I'm glad you came. Maybe you can help nurse doll, she almost got drowned."

Then nurse doll looked up and she saw a big round, red face smiling at her, away over across the water—and oh! it seemed miles and miles over—nurse doll smiled, too, and Mr. Sun said, "Good morning, nurse doll! I'll be over to see you soon!" Nurse doll thought he was just fooling, but pretty soon he came up slowly out of the water and spread a wide carpet of silver spangles over to the beach. Oh, it was such a beautiful strip of carpet! Nurse doll never saw anything so pretty. She just wished she was one of those dolls with white hair. She knew it would be such a lovely place to dance the minuet on. Pretty soon Mr. Sun was standing above the water—oh, so far away—but he be-

THE PARTY MYSTERY



Mr. Sherlock Holmes has been called in to solve the party mystery. "I can tell you, by several objects which I see here, a number of important facts about the party," he said. "One object on the table tells me what sort of people the children played. Another object tells me that they danced and what kind of a dance it was. The fireworks tell me what the children ate, and the object on the floor also tells me that they had musical instruments. This object I hold in my hand tells me what else they wished to do. They wished to howl!" Can you tell what the other objects signified to Sherlock Holmes?

Fiddler children.

"Do each of you have a separate room?" said nurse doll.

"Oh, we don't sleep in beds," said the Fiddler children. "We just go in and fold our arms, they meant their claws and just go to sleep."

"My! what a funny way to sleep," said nurse doll.

Pretty soon they all ran along the beach and nurse doll hopped after them. She couldn't run because she only had one slipper and she couldn't take that

the bed for nurse doll and keep her here always."

"We certainly will," said Mrs. Fiddler. "Nurse doll is such a nice girl—we'll fix a bed for her and she can play with the children."

But, oh, my, how disappointed they were! All the little Fiddlers came running back to their houses in terrible hurry. They all were crying, "Oh, ma! Oh, ma! the big giant lady is coming. We know she is coming to take nurse doll away!"

not cost too much. Here are a few suggestions for simple home-made gifts that are pretty and inexpensive.

A girl can make for her mother a tissue paper shade for a large lamp or a set of tissue paper shades for the electric light bulbs in any one room. The lamp shade is to be used over a plain globe or glass shade either in white, glass or colors. Buy a circular brass frame at a lamp store which will exactly fit the shade at the top. Then lay crinkled tissue paper at any of the stationary stores, where they will usually tell you how to use it. The lamp shade consists of a number of long oval petals falling from the top ring. These petals are cut from the paper in the general shape of rose petals, very much narrower at the top than the bottom. The petals should be cut long enough to be crinkled up to one half their size and still cover the shade. Curl the edges of the petals with a knife or scissors. Crumple the

ranged to encircle the shade at the back at the very end of the petals. The ends of the petals wires are bent into hooks and the wire which is to go around the shade is passed through them.

None of these wires should show, of course. The paper petals must be arranged to conceal them entirely. The petals are not connected with each other save by those wires at the back but there should be enough of them to come together at the sides, so as to cover the shade completely.

The electric light bulb shades can be made in the same way. It is necessary with these however, to have the wires tied. The small brass ring to fit over the globe at the top is all that is needed.

Candle shades are pretty trimmed with wreaths of tiny paper roses.

For the roses you may have plain crumpled paper, but the plain colored tissue is the prettiest. The roses are very pretty when no larger than a quarter

wound with paper. After the pieces of rose are all on put a little piece of wax at the back of the last piece to hold them in place.

Then have a larger piece of wire long enough to encircle the shade. Wind this with paper also. It should be very thin wire, so that it will not be stiff. This is the one on which the little roses, one by one, are fastened. You make a great many little roses in the way described, and then you fasten them to the long wire. The crystal bead is the rose centre. After you have made a branch of roses you may festoon it around the shade in garlands.

What a girl may make for her father... A little pocket mirror is both useful and attractive. You may buy a small round or oblong mirror at almost any store. Get one with a pasteboard back; then take an unmounted photograph of yourself that is of the proper size, cut it in shape and paste it on the back. Make a small case for the mirror of chambray, soft leather or heavy brocade or velvet. Cut it just a little larger than the mirror and line it with chambray or kid. Overhand the two pieces together, except at the top, where the mirror is to be put in. If you can embroider your father's initials on the case it will be all the more attractive.

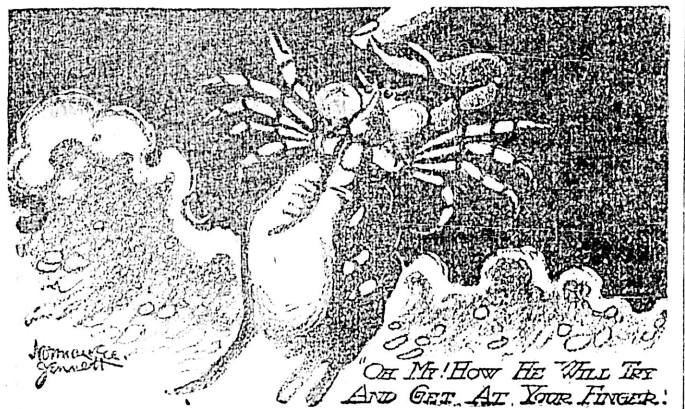
What a girl may make for her big brother. Almost all young men have a collection of scarf pins in which they take great pride. A scarf pin holder is almost sure to be wanted.

To make it take a piece of ribbon three inches wide and a quarter of a yard long. Line this with white satin or white elder cloth. If the ribbon is used place a thin interlining of cotton batting between the ribbon and the lining. Overhand the edges. Turn in the corners at the top so that they meet, making the top a point. Leave the bottom edge straight. Sew narrow ribbons to the point and also to the middle of the bottom edge. The holder may be rolled up and tied, with the scarf pins inside.

A tray for her bureau would be a pleasing gift. Cut two circular pieces of material about as large as a large dinner plate. They must be alike or may be contrasts. One piece, for the outside, may be of flowered cretonne and the lining may be of plain cloth or silk. Then cut a piece of cardboard square and measuring on each edge about half the diameter of the circular pieces. The cardboard square is for the bottom. It will be directly in the middle of the bottom piece of material, on the wrong side of course, and then fasten it tight to the material all around the edges. Then put on the top piece and haste this fast to the cardboard edges. Then sew the two pieces together again all round the cardboard. You may then sew the outer edges of the circular pieces together. You may overhand them or make a running seam with the edges turned in. Thus you have a flat circular piece with a square centre. Turn the piece up all around on the edges of the square, making at the bottom of a square tray and the outer circular piece the sides. Make corners by fastening the turned portion together in four places at equal distances from each other. A few stitches will fasten them together, to hide which you should use a fancy button or a bow of ribbon on either side of each corner.

What a Boy can Make

A boy who knows how to do bent iron work or who is an amateur carpenter or a leather worker, can make any number of things. But the boy who has not perfected himself along these lines has also many resources during the holiday season. He can make among other things a number of neat portfolios and account books, which will gladly be received by many members of his family. For his mother a boy may make a laundry book, a visiting book or a house-keeping account book. For the laundry



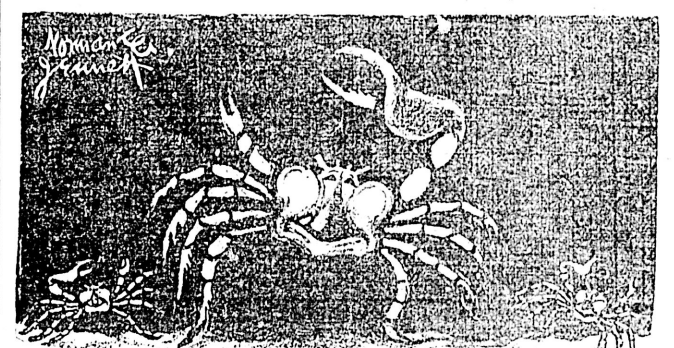
the big giant lady," said Mrs. Fiddler. "Well, I don't see how we can, mother," said Mr. Fiddler. "None of us can swim and we have no little boat. I think we had better wait till the tide comes in."

Nurse doll heard them all the time, but what could she do? Her rag body was getting heavy. She thought she would drown, too, and I believe she would, if a big fish had not come along, and when he saw it was nurse doll he just opened his mouth wide and blew her toward the shore.

"Oh, she's coming in now," said all the Fiddler children, running up and down along the beach. "The tide has got here before dark. We can have such a fine time playing games."

Oh, my! but it was early next morning when the Fiddler children came on the beach. There all ran down to the water and washed their faces and Mrs. Fiddler brought out one big long towel for them. "Now, dears," said Mrs. Fiddler, when she looked to see if they had gotten the edwards out of their eyes, "we must hunt for the nurse doll and see if she has come ashore yet."

"Oh, yes," said all the little Fiddler children, "we want to find nurse doll."

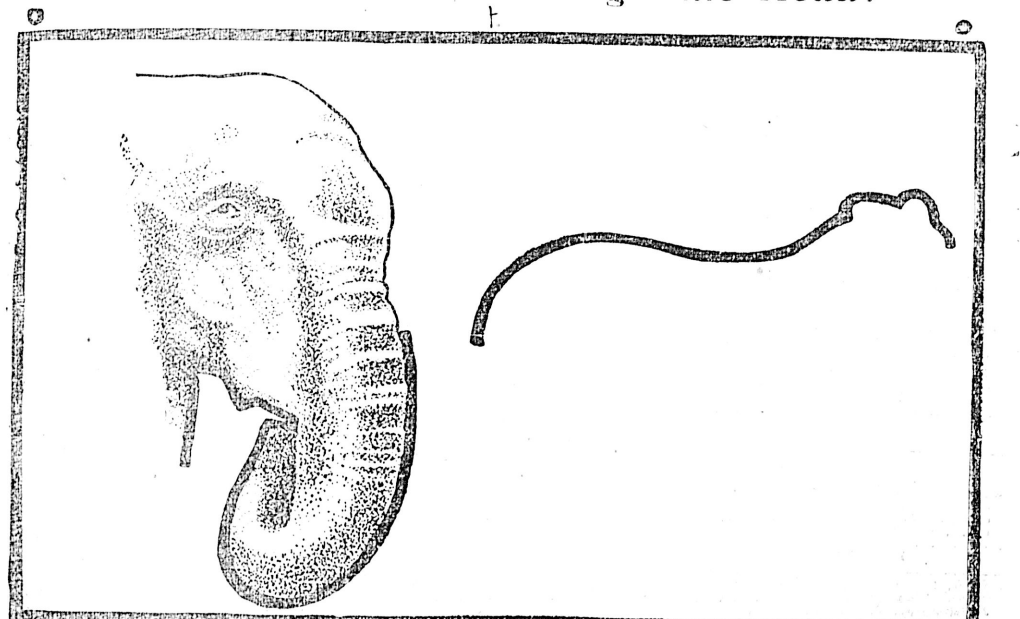


"LAN'S SAKES! CHILDREN! YOU NEVER HAD A NURSE"

one off because it had a nail in the heel. The little Fiddler children wanted her to take it off, but she said "No! she might get her pink stockings wet!" They were such a pretty pink and the water might fade them. Mr. and Mrs. Fiddler watched out how when they saw nurse doll hopping after the children.

"I declare, mother," said Mr. Fiddler, "we will have to fix up a nice lit-

Can You Finish Drawing This Head?



Here is the completed head of an animal and part of an outline of the head of another. See if you can find out what animal's head is here partly drawn and then finish the drawing.

"Oh, nurse doll," said Mabel, "can't you come here?"

"I can't," said nurse doll. "They won't let me."

"Oh, yes you can," said Mabel. "Just run away. They won't hurt you."

"I can't run, and nurse doll, I only got one slipper and I can't take it off, because it's got a nail in the heel."

"Oh, dear me!" said Mabel. "What shall I do? If I only had a stick I would shoot the Fiddlers away."

"I think you ought to let me go," said nurse doll to the Fiddlers. "You know you promised to this morning. You said if my mistress came you would let me go to her. Besides, I won't stay! I won't! I won't! and oh, my! Nurse doll just stamped her foot so all the Fiddlers got frightened and ran away into their houses."

"Oh, you good nurse doll," said Mabel. "I could just cut you up. But she said I found you. Mabel just kissed and hugged nurse doll and called her such pretty names."

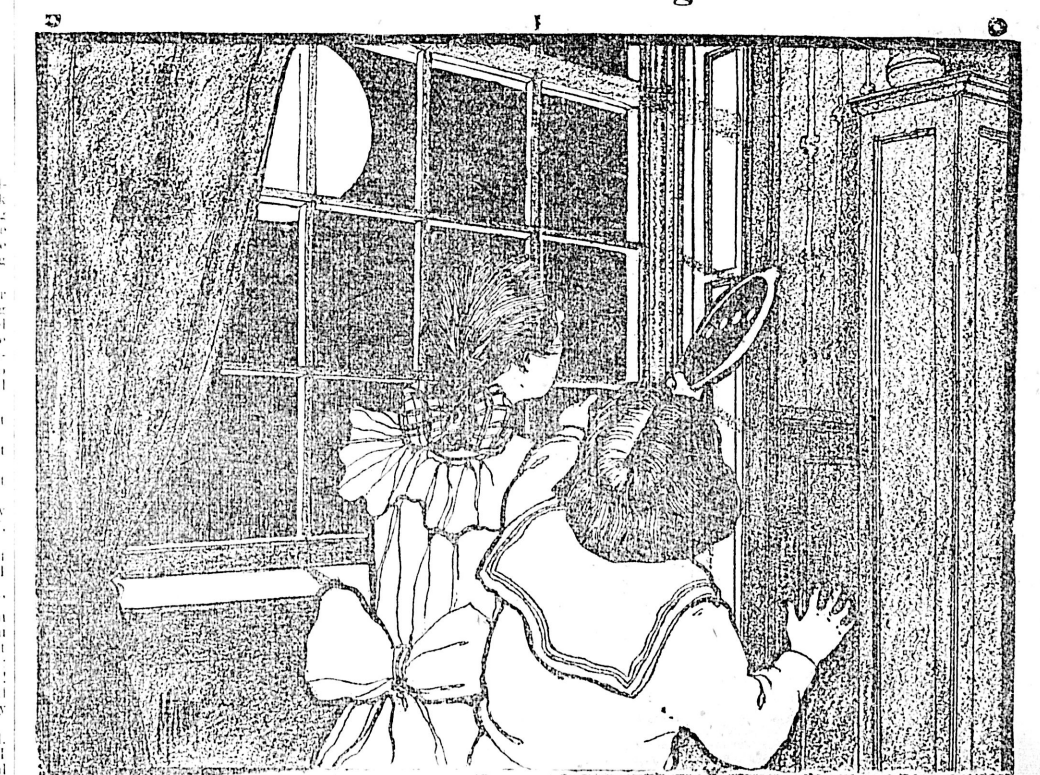
"But I'm not beautiful any more," said nurse doll. "The paint is done gone off one of my cheeks—and I only got one slipper!"

But Mabel didn't mind if she only had one slipper. She was her nurse doll, and she hugged her tight and ran all the way home with her. She said she would come back that afternoon and feed the Fiddlers with crumbs of cake—they had been so kind to nurse doll when she fell into the water.

GIFTS

Every one wants to know at this time of year what to make for the holidays when one has a great many friends to whom he or she wishes to give something it is often hard to find a gift that will be suitable and will at the same time

What One Sees In a Magic Mirror.



A very pretty experiment may be made with a hand mirror on any night when the full moon is well up in the sky. Hold the mirror so that the moon's image will be reflected in it, and you will be surprised perhaps to see four images of it instead of one. One of these images will be very bright; the other three will be rather dull like unburnished silver. They will be in a straight line, one of the dull

images on one side of the bright image and two on the other side of it. Turn the mirror around slowly still holding its face to the moon, and the images will appear to revolve around a common centre.

Or even a five cent piece. Cut circular pieces of the paper and then scallop around the edges to make five petals in each piece.

You next curl the five petalled pieces of paper. Five pieces are used for each rose. The other piece is curled very little, the next piece more, and so on to the centre piece, which is very much curled. Put a crystal bead on the end of a thin, short piece of wire, then thrust the other end of the wire through the centre of the rose pieces, the earliest first and so on to the end. The short piece of wire should first have been

book a leather covered blank book or one with stiff pasteboard covers chosen although, if this is not to be had, a pliable pasteboard cover will do. The book should be about seven inches wide and three and a half inches long. The book should have at least sixty pages. Across the top of each page the month should be neatly printed or written. A space should be left for the date of the month and the new year should be printed after this. The name of the month should be written over five pages as sometimes laundry days fall in the fifth week of a month.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
CAPITAL AUTHORIZED: \$4,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP: \$2,000,000
RESERVE: \$2,000,000
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued. Sterling and Foreign Exchange bought and sold. A General Banking business transacted.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest paid at current rate from date of opening of account.
Victoria Branch: J. S. GIBB, Manager

**Daily Review
Of Local Markets**

The Year Just Closed Shows
a Marked Improvement in
Retail Circles.

A Splendid Year for Commission
Houses—Hothouse Pro-
ducts in Demand.

With few exceptions the retail grocery and provision stores close the year with a balance of an increased volume of business over previous years and merchants are looking forward to 1906 with every assurance of prosperous times. In sizing up the situation at the close of last night a prominent merchant in speaking of the outlook for the coming year said: "Generally speaking, prices to the farmer, orchardist and poultryman have been satisfactory during the past year. What Victoria merchants need however, is a regular market or a stated market day when the farmers will bring in their produce and do away with the truck and grading system now so much in vogue. Dealers could buy on the market and so establish uniform prices. Cash would be paid the producer and he would control prices. Such a market day would be of immeasurable benefit to the trade."

RETAIL MARKETS.

Oats, per bushel	\$28.00
Wheat, per bushel	\$37.00
Barley, per bushel	\$27.00
Hay (Fraser), per ton	\$12.00
Straw, per bale	65
Corn (Island), new	\$20.00
Corn, cracked, per ton	\$32.00
Feed cornmeal	\$32.00
Oatmeal, per 10-lb. s.	45
Rolls oats, per 10-lb. s.	35
Hungarian, per sack	\$6.00
Hungarian, per sack	\$1.60
Royal Household, per sack	\$1.60
Country Flour	\$1.40
Snowflake, per sack	\$1.40
Snowflake, per lb.	\$5.25
Pears Star, per sack	\$1.50
Three Star, per lb.	\$5.80
Drifted Snow, per sack	\$1.40
Drifted Snow, per lb.	\$5.25
Feed—	
Middlings, per bag of 80 lbs.	\$1.10
Brain, per bag of 7 lbs.	90
FRUIT.	
Cooking Apples	\$10.10
Elgs, Smyrna, per lb.	10.25
Valencia raisins, per lb.	10
Lemons, California, per doz.	25.50
Cocoanuts, each	10
New cleaned caribaea	10
Best Sultanias, Smyrna	15
Best Sultanias, Smyrna	20
California Sultanias	25.35
Table caribaea	25.35
Oranges, per doz.	25.35
Oranges, Jap. per box	65
Oranges, per lb.	30
VEGETABLES.	
Cabbage, per lb.	3
Tomatoes, per lb.	3
Onions, 8 os. for	\$1.00
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	\$1.00 to \$1.25
Carrots, per head	10 to 12 1/2
Carrots, per lb.	1 1/2 to 2
DAIRY PRODUCE.	
Fresh Island, per doz.	25 to 30
Manitoba, per doz.	25 to 30
Cheddar, per lb.	30
Cheddar, per lb.	25
Best dairy, per lb.	25
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	35
Cowlesham Creamery, per lb.	35
De La Crosse, per lb.	35
Conno Creamery, per lb.	35
Chilliwack Creamery, per lb.	35
OIL.	
Cod oil (Frat's) per can.	\$1.50 to \$1.60
POULTRY, FISH AND GAME.	
Turkeys (local), per lb.	30
Turkeys (imported), per lb.	25
Geese, dressed, per lb.	20 to 25
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	20 to 25
Spring chickens, dressed, per lb.	20 to 22
Pigeons, dressed, per pair	40
Rabbits, dressed, each	60 to 75
Hare, dressed, each	75
Cod, salt, per lb.	12 1/2
Herring (Holland), salt, per kg.	11.50
Halibut, fresh, per lb.	10 to 12 1/2
Salmon, fresh, per lb.	15
Flounders, fresh, per lb.	15
Salmon, salt, per lb.	12 1/2
Salmon, fresh, per lb.	12 1/2
Herring (Nanaimo), per lb.	6
Clams, per 100	15 to 20
Smelts, per lb.	10
Crabs, each	10 to 12 1/2
Clams, per lb.	3
Oysters, Olympia, per doz.	50
Oysters, Tokel Point, doz.	50
Shrimps, per lb.	25 to 35
Meats—	
Tongues, per lb.	20
Beef, per lb.	8 to 10
Mutton, per lb.	8 to 10
Hams, American, per lb.	12
Bacon, rolled, per lb.	22 to 27
Pork, per lb.	10 to 15
Veal, per lb.	10 to 15
Lamb, per quarter	\$1.25 to \$1.75

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Among the commission men the year has been a splendid one. The volume of business shows a marked increase over 1904 and particularly have certain lines of home grown fruits come to the front with a jump. This is notably true

**There Is
A Chance**

When buying other Coffees of not getting the value of your money in flavor and strength; also a Coffee that is not

FREE

from adulterants. Coffee drinkers can avoid all this by using Crown Brand, which is guaranteed absolutely pure and fresh.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

IN 1 AND 2 LB. TINS.

Cash or Cure

If Shiloh's Consumption Cure fails to cure your Cough or Croup, you get back all you paid for it. You are sure of a Cure or the Cash.

If it wasn't a sure cure, this offer would not be made.

Can anything be fairer?

If you have a Cold, Cough, or any disease of the Throat, Lungs or Air Passages, try

Shiloh

25c. per bottle. All dealers guarantee it.

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FOR MAYOR

To the Electors of Victoria.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Being requested by a number of citizens to accept nomination for Mayor, I feel in duty bound to offer my services, and do so the more willingly, believing the people are weary of the insidious influences exercised by corporate companies over city affairs.

That they are prepared for municipal control and gradual ownership of public utilities.

For the replacing of the present high rates for light with the minimum for good service.

For a square deal on the water question, believing that the present trumped up suit is a menace to the repeated rights of the city.

For a more efficient and economical service of the department of works.

For the safe-guarding of the city's interest in the disposition of the Songhees Reserve.

And for open dealings of the Council.

A. J. MORLEY.

December 23, 1905.

FOR ALDERMEN

TO THE ELECTORS OF SOUTH WARD

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I beg to announce myself a candidate for Alderman for above Ward, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

WILLIAM BRODRICK.

December 31, 1905.

WATSON'S THEATRE

81—PHONE—81

STARTING

Special New Year's Day

MATINEE

Monday, January 1, 1906

It is To Laugh.

A Runaway Match

Admission—10c., 25c., 35c.

VICTORIA THEATRE

E. R. Ricketts, Lessee and Manager.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JAN. 1 & 2

WITH TUESDAY MATINEE

Melville R. Raymond's Successful Cartoon Comedy

"BUSTER BROWN"

With the Toy Comedian, Master Rice

By arrangement with Richard F. Outcault, John L. Laffer and the New York Herald.

Children should not fail to bring their parents to see this funny show.

Advance sale at the theatre, opens Friday, December 29. Prices: reserved, \$1.00, 75c. and 50c.; unserved, 25c. Matinee at 2:30 Tuesday, 25c., 50c. and 75c. Box office phone 1122.

GRAND

Daily Matinees, 3 p. m.

Daily, 7:30 to 10:30

Entire lower floor 25c, balcony 15c

Matinees 15c all over.

ROBT. JAMIESON, Manager

Week of January 1.

MIR & MRS. ROBYNS

MAKING THE HITS

THE JEWEL TRIO

KENTON & LORRAINE

ALICE WILDERMERE

NEW MOVING PICTURES.

Go where the crowds go.

50 JOHNSON STREET.

WAGHORN, Gwynn & Co.

STOCK BROKERS

Tel. 1705, Vancouver.

Buy and sell on commission stocks and bonds on Toronto, Montreal, New York and London Exchanges.

GRANVILLE CONNECTIONS: Osler & Hammond, Toronto; Barlett, Frazier & Carrington, Chicago; and various Montreal and New York Stocks supplied on request.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Dec. 30.—The last day of the year proved a very active one in the stock exchange, but the tone of the market was considerably unsettled.

There was a disposition to realize the profits shown on the rise of the last few days, and to escape the risks of the remaining uncertainty over the European market.

The absence of power of market, however, proved good and realizing was effected without material damage to prices.

There was some decidedly feverish movements in the closing dealings, when hasty throwing over of bids caused a number of rapid declines.

Followed in some cases by rapid recoveries.

The immediate outlook on the money market remains much obscure.

The greatest reliance is placed on early relief from stringency of the disbursements of the dividend and interest payments of the railroads.

The severity of this week's stringency was attributed to this preparation. Little attention was paid to the bank statement, which confirmed pretty close to expectation in the sharp advance.

The banks are supposed to have a diminishing effect on the average changes for the week as a whole. Total sales of bonds, par value, \$1,976,000.

STOCKS

F. W. STEVENSON

Commission Broker

21 Broad Street

GRAIN COTTON

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS.

Christmas Week Interfered With the Output of the Mines.

Rossland, Dec. 30.—The three mines which were affected by the recent explosion have completely recovered from the effects of it and have fully repaired the damaged caused by the same.

The fact that it was Christmas week interfered considerably with the output, which was not up to the usual mark.

On the Island Empire the shaft has reached a depth of 100 feet below the level of the tunnel and there is a splendid showing of ore in the bottom of the shaft.

The management has received advice from Messrs. Hill & Reynolds of New York, who recently boarded the Island Empire for \$90,000, stating that the bond is to be taken up and the payments made when they fall due.

The output for the week was: Le Roi, 1200 tons; Centre Star, 1580; Eagle, 960 tons; Le Roi Two, 480; Junbo, 200; Cascade-Rossland, 30; total for the week, 4,310 and for the year, 323,112 tons.

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With the Toy Comedian, Master Rice

By arrangement with Richard F. Outcault, John L. Laffer and the New York Herald.

Children should not fail to bring their parents to see

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL JANUARY SALE COMMENCE ON TUESDAY

At no other time of the year do we lay ourselves out to dispose of stock in the manner that it is done

DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY

WOMEN'S SHOES

\$5.00—SHOES FOR—\$2.50

Women's vici kid blucher, patent tip, Cuban heels, patent back. Regular \$5.00; January Sale Price, \$2.50.

Women's vici kid Turned Bals, self tip, Cuban heel. Regular \$5.00; January Sale Price \$2.50.

Women's patent vici kid Blucher, military heel, regular \$5.00, January Sale Price \$2.50.

Women's Carona calf Bals, whole fox, dall uppers, military heel, turned welted sole. Regular \$5.00; January Sale Price, \$2.50.

Women's heavy vici kid whole fox Bals, patent tip, welted sole, medium heel, extra back strap. Regular \$5.00; January sale price \$2.50.

For a more complete list of ladies' shoes see sale catalogue.

Ladies' Jackets

Every jacket in stock to be sold at reduced prices, and every one is new this season.

25 loose back tweed coats, light

shades, values \$15.00 and \$16.50, all sizes, for \$10.00.

For a more complete list of jackets see sale catalogue.

Children's Coats--Tweeds Mostly

20 coats at \$3.00; January Sale Price \$1.75.

23 coats at \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50; January Sale Price \$2.50.

25 coats at \$4.50 and \$5.00; January Sale Price \$3.50.

18 coats at \$6.00 and \$7.00; January Sale Price \$4.50.

1 coat at \$13.50; January Sale Price \$6.50.

MEN'S SHOES

All the \$5 Crossett Shoes for \$2.50

\$5.00 SHOES AT \$2.50 A PAIR

Men's Blucher velour calf, heavy single sole, Goodyear. Regular, \$5.00; January Sale Price \$2.50.

Men's box calf Blucher, Goodyear double sole. Regular \$5.00; January Sale, \$2.50.

Men's vici whole Fox, heavy single sole, Admiral last, all widths. Regular \$5.00; January sale price \$2.50.

Men's Carona Oxfords, patent Goodyear welt, Regular \$5.00; January Sale Price \$2.50.

About 400 Pairs Men's Box Calf Waterproof Sole. Regular \$5.00, January Sale \$2.50.

Men's Patent Leather whole foxed, \$5.00 and \$6.00 grades in this lot; January Sale Price, \$2.50.

\$6.00 and \$6.50 Boots for \$3.90

Men's Scotch waterproof boots, Blucher cut. Regular \$6.00; January Sale Price \$3.90.

Men's Crup Bals, heavy sole, calf lined, waterproof. Regular \$6.50; January Sale, \$3.90.

A splendid city heavy weather shoe.

The Cloak Department

Every Costume in our Stock to be Offered in the January Sale at Reducible Prices

All the model costumes (imported).

Prices from \$45.00 to \$65.00 for \$25.00 each. Colors green, brown, blue and black. Mostly all broadcloths and the very latest styles; trimmed applique, silk braid, etc.

All the model costumes.

Venetian and tweeds (colors brown, green, blue and black). Prices \$30.00, \$35.00 and \$40, for \$17.50 each.

All the very latest styles (jackets with the long skirt effects); skirts all plaited; trimmed silk braid and stitching.

All the \$18.00 to \$25.00 costumes for \$6.90 each.

Tweeds (cheviots in navy and black), blue and black serges and canvas cloth.

Venetian cloth suits, \$15.00 ones to \$30.00.

Colors blue, brown and black. Five (only) lustre shirt waist suits. Prices \$10.00 and \$12.50, for \$3.50 each.

Ladies' Shirts Waists, Shirts, Etc.

We expect this department to be crowded as never before at a January sale. Somehow or other we have a very large stock to be disposed of in this department and in consequence will

not commence our January winterwear sale for about two weeks.

We have sorted nearly our entire stock of winter waists into two lots and for a quick clearance we have priced them at 75c, and \$1.25 each.

The \$1.25 ONES RANGE IN VALUE TO \$3.50.
THE 75c ONES RANGE IN VALUE TO \$2.

Raincoats for Women

Colors—Fawns, Greys, Browns and Greens

Prices as follows:

1 at \$7.50; January Sale Price \$4.00.

6 at \$10.00; January Sale Price \$6.50.

17 at \$15.00; January Sale Price \$10.00.

18 at \$17.50; January Sale Price \$13.50.

20 at \$20.00; January Sale Price \$13.50.

2 at \$22.50; January Sale Price \$13.50.

1 at \$25.00; January Sale Price \$13.50.

Every raincoat offered in this sale is this season's style.

Children's Raincoats at Half Price

7 at \$5.00; January Sale Price \$2.50.

6 at \$6.00; January Sale Price \$3.00.

6 at \$7.50; January Sale Price \$3.75.

Silk Underskirts

25 to be selected from out stock, values \$13.50 to \$25.00. January Sale Price \$10.00 each. Some are a little soiled. Hence the reduction.

TRIMMINGS

400 yards dress trimmings. Sequin braid trimmings, etc., values 25c, to \$1.25, now 10c, per yard.

100 yards short ends Dress Trimmings, in greens, browns and white, 25c, yard.

LACES AND INSERTIONS

1,800 yards laces, ecru and net laces, guipure laces, silk laces, Chantilly laces and insertions in white, cream, ecru, Paris, black, etc.

300 yards at 5c, per yard.

400 yards at 10c, per yard.

1,000 yards at 25c, per yard.

100 yards at 50c, per yard.

Children's Coats, Silk Waists, Flannelette Underwear, Children's Sailor Dresses and Corsets

Small children's winter jackets, 30 only, values \$1.75 to \$3.50. January Sale Price \$1.25.

Nap cloth in Nile, red and blue, trimmed fur.

Plain cloth in green.

Heavy serge in blue, trimmed edge.

White eiderdown, trimmed fur.

Panama cloth in assorted colors.

50 SILK WAISTS FOR THE FIRST DAY'S SELLING

Waists in value from \$5.00 to \$7.50. January Sale Price \$2.50.

Pink, mauve, Nile, blue, cream, etc., trimmed lace, etc.

FLANNELETTE WEAR

72 Women's Night Dresses in fancy stripes. January Sale Price 35c, each.

20 White Flannelette Night Dresses, full on front and neck, value 50c. January Sale Price 50c.

180 Flannelette Night Dresses, white, pink, blue and assorted stripes, trimmed lace, trimmed tucking, trimmed fancy hemstitching, etc., values \$1.25, \$1.35 and \$1.50. January Sale Price \$1.00 each.

Children's Flannelette Sleeping Suits (40 suits only), pink and blue, value 75c. January Sale Price 25c.

Children's Sailor Dresses, Serge, etc., 20 only, to offer at \$1.00 each.

CORSETS

100 pairs only, in white, tape girdles, sizes 18 to 25. January Sale Price, 25c.

Grey and white corsets at 50c, pair.

60 pairs only, made of heavy drill, 5 clasp, bias gored, trimmed lace and ribbon, all sizes. January Sale Price 50c, pair.

50 pairs of Women's French Cantile Corsets, Horne supporters, front and side, bias gored, trimmed lace, Princess hip, value \$1.75, all sizes. January Sale Price \$1.00 per pair.

Misses' Corset Waists, white and drab, sizes 12 to 17 years, made of Jean, Value 80c. January Sale Price 60c, pair.

50 pairs of Women's Corsets, odd makes in P. D. etc. Values \$2.50 to \$4.00. January Sale Price \$1.00 pair.

Walking Skirts

50 Tweed Skirts at \$1.50.

200 Tweed Skirts, value \$5.00, for \$2.75.

FURS

ALL FURS REDUCED

Important Linen Bargains

Pure linen Table Covers, 1½ yards square, regular \$1.75, for \$1.00.

Pure Linen Double Damask, 2 yards square, \$1.50.

Pure Linen Double Damask, 2½ yards long, \$2.50.

White Linen Table Cloths, ready for use, 2½ yards long, special \$1.50.

Extra fine Satin Damask, 2½ yards long, regular \$5.75, Sale Price \$3.25.

Extra fine Satin Damask, 3 yards long, Regular \$6.00, for \$3.50.

Extra fine Satin Damask Table Cloths, 3 yards long, regular \$6.00, for \$4.50.

Extra fine Satin Damask Table Cloths, 3 yards long, regular \$6.00, for \$5.25.

50 dozen Napkins, 50c, dozen.

100 dozen Pure Linen Napkins, Sale Price \$1.50.

50 dozen ¾ size at \$1.75.

25 dozen Pure Linen Napkins, ¾ size, regular \$3.75, for \$2.50.

50 dozen Napkins, 2½x2½, \$3.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00. Sale Price \$2.75.

8x Embroidered Sheets, four-inch hem, fine fancy embroidered top, regular \$7.50, Sale Price \$5.00.

Two only, regular \$3.75, Sale Price \$2.50.

Three only, Linen Sheets, Sale Price \$2.50.

Dress Goods and Silks

DRESS GOODS

1 piece Black Serge, double width. Sale Price, 25c.

3 piece Black French Twill Serge, Regular 50c, (40 inches wide). Sale Price 25c.

2 ends Black Coasting Serge. Regular 75c. Sale Price 25c.

1 piece Black French Serge. Regular \$1. Sale Price 50c.

3 Black Dress Patterns, camel's hair cloth. Regular \$15 each. Sale Price 50c.

3 pieces Black Melton Cloth. Regular 75c. Sale Price 50c.

2 pieces French Serge. Regular 75c. Sale Price 50c.

1 piece Fancy Fluke. Regular \$1.25. Sale Price 50c.

1 piece Black Camel's Hair. Regular \$1.50. Sale Price 50c.

1 piece Hop Sacking. Regular 50c. Sale Price 30c.

2 ends Silk and Wool Warp Henrietta. Regular \$1. Sale Price 50c.

1 end Black Cloth. Regular \$1.50. Sale Price 30c.

1 end Black Satin Cloth. Regular \$1.25. Sale Price 50c.

7 ends Black Serge. Regular \$1.64 inches wide. Sale Price 50c.

3 ends Black Homespun. Regular \$1. Sale Price 50c.

1 piece Black Cotton Vellie. Regular 50c. Sale Price 10c.

6 pieces Plain Black Basket Cloths, fancy weaves and canvas cloths. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50. Sale Price 75c.

2 pieces Fancy Fluke Material. Regular \$1.50. Sale Price 75c.

1 piece Mohair. Regular \$1.50. Sale Price 75c.

1 piece Black Crepon, silk stripe. Regular \$1.50. Sale Price 75c.

Size 6 ft x 9 ft., heavy. January Sale Price \$4.75.

Size 9 ft. x 12 ft., heavy. January Sale Price \$5.50.

1 piece Navy Melton. Regular \$1.50. Sale Price 75c.

3 pieces Grey Homespun. Regular \$1.25. (64 inches wide). Sale Price 50c.

7 pieces Hop Sacking, green, light grey, mid. grey and dark grey. Regular 50c. Sale Price 50c.

25 pieces Assorted Tweeds, greys, fawns, greens, reds, 40 inches wide. Special 50c.

(The above is a late consignment of Tweed. Quantities run from 60c. to 85c.)

3 pieces Fancy Fluke Tweeds, navy, old rose, blue and brown. Regular \$1.25. Sale Price 75c.

20 ends 54 inch Tweeds, suitable for ladies' coats and skirts. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50. Sale Price 75c.

12 pieces Fancy English Worsted, Mohair effects, grey, light and dark navy, royal, brown and greens. Sale Price \$1.

SILKS

50 yards All Silk Mantle Velvet, 33 inches wide. Regular \$5.50. Sale Price \$1.50.

40 yards Dark Brown Mantle Plush, 34 inches wide. Regular \$4.75. Sale Price \$1.50.

44 inch Silkline Dress Materials in green, light and dark navy, fawn, helle and red. Special. Sale Price 50c.

Black and White Stripe, and Check Silks. Special. Sale Price 25c.

Taffeta Silks in black, dark brown, mid. brown, fawn, blue, olive green, cardinal, light and dark navy, champagne, plum and rosalia. Regular 75c. Sale Price 50c.

Black Tucked Silk. Regular \$2. Sale Price \$1.

Colored Japanese Silk. Regular 25c. Sale Price 15c.

Colored Japanese Silk. Regular 40c. Sale Price 25c.

Fancy Checks and Spots Taffeta Silk, browns, reds, blues and greens. Sale Price 65c.

Wool Squares

9x12, value \$12.75. January Sale Price \$9.50.

9x10, value \$11.75. January Sale Price \$8.75.

9x12, value \$10.50. January Sale Price \$7.50.

9x10, heavy, \$18.75. January Sale Price \$13.50.

9x10, \$10.75. January Sale Price \$7.50.

10x6, \$16.75. January Sale Price \$12.50.

Brussels Squares

3x3; regular \$13.75. January Sale Price \$9.50.

3x3; regular \$14.75. January Sale Price \$11.50.

3x3; regular \$18.75. January Sale Price \$12.75.

3x3½; regular \$15.75. January Sale Price \$11.75.

3x3½; regular \$18.75. January Sale Price \$13.75.

3x3½; regular \$19.50. January Sale Price \$14.50.

3x4; regular \$18.75. January Sale Price \$13.75.

3x4; regular \$22.75. January Sale Price \$16.75.

3x4; regular \$28.75. January Sale Price \$20.50.

Important Sale of all Japanese Rugs & Squares at nearly Half

Size 1½ ft x 3 ft. January Sale Price, 25c.

Size 2½ ft x 5 ft. January Sale Price 75c.

Size 3 ft x 5 ft. January Sale Price \$1.50.

Size 4 ft x 7 ft., light quality. January Sale Price \$1.25.

Size 4 ft x 8 ft., heavy. January Sale Price \$1.25.

Size 6 ft x 9 ft., heavy. January Sale Price \$4.75.

Size 9 ft. x 12 ft., heavy. January Sale Price \$5.50.

THESE RUGS RANGE IN VALUE FROM 50c. to \$12.50.

575 yards of Wool Carpet, usual value \$1.25, January Sale 50c a yard

Tapestry Squares from \$3.50, size 2¼x3, to \$13.50 size 3x4.

Annual Sale of 1000 Suits, Overcoats and Raincoats at \$6.75, values \$10 to \$20

At no time of the year do we give such values. Men who attended this sale a year ago will thoroughly understand this. You know full well that these values could not be offered without a big loss. That's why we say you cannot secure such values at any other time. But there is an object in view. We're planning a Clothing Revolution for next spring, and besides cleaning out these suits, we want every suit sold to be the means of you buying your spring suit here.

Furnishing Department

65c, 75c and 85c Shirts—January Sale Price 35c

Union Flannel in Neck Check and Stripes, Light and Dark Patterns.

\$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.65 Shirts—January Sale Price 65c

Heavy Top Shirts of Grey Flannel, Blue Melton, Fawn, Cardinal, Brown Tweed and Grey Flannel.

Men's Heavy Weight Cottonade Shirts, value 10c., for 50c.

\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Ceylon Flannel Shirts—January Sale Price 65c

Ceylon Shirts of fancy damask, with or without collars, in neat blue and white stripes, and figures, made in two styles, with or without collars; some made with fancy cuffs; suitable for outing or office work.

Men's Heavy Galathea Working Shirts, blue and white checks. Value 50c, January Sale Price 25c.

Men's White Shirts, various makes, January Sale Price 35c. Value \$1.00 to \$1.50. Sizes 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½ only.

In this lot are all White Shirts that have been sold in showing during the past six months. Making displays of Shirts in windows and on tables are apt to sell a great many, and we take this opportunity of making the stock fresh.

Boys' Oxford Shirts, collar attached, light patterns; sizes 12 to 14. Value 35c, and 50c. January Sale Price 15c.

Boys' Soft Bosomed Shirts in neat stripes, made to be worn with white collar. Value 50c. January Sale Price 25c.

BOYS' SWEATERS